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# Agricultural.

MICHIGAN MERINOS

te Breeders' Association in Annual Convention-Large Attendance and an Interesting Meeting.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Michi-Merino Sheep Breeders' Association held in the Senate Chamber of the Capi-Building, Linsing, beginning Tuesday ing. The attendance was good, about members being present, besides a ber of farmers and breeders who take ctive interest in stock breeding general-

After the President, Hop. John T. Rich, d called the meeting to order, he read his val address, which we give in full: men of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breed-

When we met one year ago the great quesn was how to scoure such legis ation at the da of Congress as would save our industry m the rulnous foreign competition which eatened to destroy it. As favorable ents have been made as any reasonable peron can ask, or the most sanguine of us exed one sear ago. For this desirable out-we are indebted to the united efforts of e National Grange, the National Wool Grows's Association and similar associations to rown in various portions of the country; nd last, but not by any means least, to th tiring efforts of our friends in Congress, ho should be held in grateful remembrance, then so many did such good service it seems mnecessry to make particular mention of my one, but in the case of Hon. Columbus no, the venerable and distinguished pres nt of the National Wool Growers' Associa no, who spent his whole time until the bill seed the House in constant effort to secure e passage of this bill of such wast importool growers as a class, deserves th sing gratitude of all interested in woo ving or sheep breeding. This work seems e remarkable when we consider his great -82 years. The secretary of the same elation, Hon. Geo. H. Wallace, of Misirl, who was the constant companion and per of Mr. Delano, and who, by reason of

age and power to do so, did the most of treal work necessary to be done, is equally titled to grateful remembrance. Mr. Wai-ie is now holding the position of consul ral to Melbourne, where he promises to se all the information obtainable for the at of the American breeders and make an report that will be given wide circulathroughout the country. strative Bill our interests are fairly well

eted, there is no doubt that means wil and to evade some of the duties. It is a to between two sets of men, one to find to evade the payment of duties, the to prevent evasion, and the success will with the same interest all the time Ohio already comes the cry that fraude ring committed; and a meeting of the nai Association of Wool Growers is ask-take action in the matter. To do this be wise as a precautionary means, we do wish to lose any ground, but one thing is tant, that as an Association and as indi is, we take advantage of the situaand get all the benefit possible out of the

rks of the kind in this country, and our ancial condition speaks for the wisdom of system we have adepted. Michigan sheep tecond to none, and Michigan men are the also of those of any other State or country intelligence and business enterprise; and te is no reason why we should not now eap a fair return from our years of labo th an inadequate return, therefore some n by its members by which the greates ble benefit of the foreign market can be tained for our sheep at the least expense Desible; and such action taken as will bee idvance our interests as an organization men as individuals. In the nature of things men in the future as in the past, will in their own interest continue to attack ours in Congress and before the De artments, and in the courts. The National Association of Wool irowers has cone to be an acknowledged ower by Congress and the Treasury Depar-ment as well as by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and others interested any way in the wool or woolen industry. Theo:ek-cally the National Association are up of celegates sent by the various ate organizations, but there is no

basis of representation and the Association no revenues so that while Vermont, Michio, New York, Texas, Colorado, Montana dwistonshi have each sent one representive, Ohio has had three or four who have each their time and I think in some instance; east paid their own expenses. Self apted delegates to this Association de vool growers who can afford to their time and pay their own expenses e general interest. I think it will be for interest of this Association to regularly at one of its members to represent it in the ciation and make provisions for Ting the Bicessary expenses incurred in at thing the meetings. The National Association is now without a secretary, but it is de-

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sirable that it should have one and some means are necessary to defray the expenses of postage and printing, to say nothing of the compensation for the time spent; and there is no means of reising any money except by con-tributions by organ zations eimilar to ours or from individuals. We must meet organize tion with organization, and to do this some money is necessary. If some arrangement could be made by which flock owners would contribute a fraction of a cent per head of their flocks to support the national organization, it would give our interest a standing and influence which it can prove obtain until there fluence which it can never obtain until there s some systematic plan of representation inaugura ed. When any legislation is pending which affects the wool industry, the manufacturers are there in large numbers, representing every branch of manufacturing, thor oughly posted as to the sources of wool supply and value; in short, are experts in every sense of the word and are there in large numbers supplied with unlimited means. The growers are few in number, not as well posted on the questions as manufacturers, with land described and are stated as the supplier of the s with limited means and unable to make re peated visits to the Capitol as is done by the nanufacturers, who atter a formal meeting has ar jourced, return and see their Senstor or Member of Congress in their own interest, when the representatives of the wool growers ave departed not to return.

Notwithstanding all this our interests in the present law are fairly protected, owing V ry argely to the fact that there are more votes behind the wool growers than all the other wool interests combined. While this fact has carried us through this time, yet without 636-tematic organ z tion we are like an unarmed, ndiscip jued mob against a well armed, tho oughly disc plined army under the command of competent officers. That an attempt will be made to remove the present protective duries on wool there is not the slightest doubt; but we are now in and it takes less effected. fort to prevent legislation than to secure it so that we are in possession of an advantage not to be despised. Yet if we neglect our interests this advantage is liable to be lost. There is no abler body or one better calculated to inaugurate an organization which will facilly include the whole west wool growing a specific production. finally include the whole vast wool growing interests of the country than our own Society, and I recommend that a committee be appointed to consider and report what, if any action should be taken upon this importan

In order to succeed in caring for our inter ests it will always be necessary to unite with the wool manufacturers and some concessions and compromises will always be necessary, but in order to secure a fair compromise for us it is necessary that our representatives be intelligent and that they are able to prolong their stay or renew their visits when neces-

Arrangements have been made to bave jo nt stock meeting of all breeders of im-proved stock to be held Wednesdey evening, to make arrangements for the Miobigan ex-hibit of live stock at the World's Fair. Some action should be taken by this Association in regard to this important question. Michigants sheep should be represented there in such a memor as to do us neuror and result in profit to the interest in future.

After an informal discussion of the points touched upon by President Rich, showing a general endorsement of his views, Secre tary E. N. Ball read his annual report, which showed the Association to be in a very strong position financially, with the business of his office well cleared up. It is only fai to Secretary Ball to say his conduct of the office has been such as to meet the hearty commendation of members. His report showed the receipts of the year from various sources to be \$1,132.63; the number of members expelled during the year, nine; withdrawn, eleven; total loss, twenty. Members added during the year nineteen, making a net loss of one. The members dropped are largely those who have gone out of the business of breeding, but had been carried along until the past year.

The report of Treasurer J. Evarts Smith, of Ypsilanti, was as follows: Amount in treasury December 18, 1889, \$216.18; received from Secretary, December 16, 1890, \$1,132.63; total \$1,348.81. Amount paid out on Secretary's orders \$747,74. Amount in treasury December 16, 1890, \$601.07.

Mr. Peter Voorheis, of Pontiac, then read a paper entitled "The grades of wool pro duced by the Merino and its crosses, and their value," which he illustrated by various grades of wool, washed, unwashed and scoured.

This paper is worthy of study by those en gaged in wool-growing or sheep-breeding for Mr. Voorheis is not only a breeder, but an excellent judge of wools, handling large amounts yearly as a buyer. We give the

Mr. President and Gentlemen of this Association: - Being much interested in breeding the Merino sheep and growing wool: also dealing in this product, it was with pleasure that the writer consented to prepare and read a paper before this meet ng upon the subject of "The Grades of Wool Produced by the Merino and its es, and their Value;" hoping to be re paid for time and trouble in knowledge gained through its discussion

Many who are engaged in sheep breeding and wool growing do not know the grade of wool they are producing and its value, only by placing it upon the local market and taking what they can get for it, and in some instances not receiving more than from one-half to two-thirds as much per fleece as their neighbors, and naturally think they do not get what their wool is worth. Their greatest mistage is made in not trying to find out and remedy the cause. In mos of cases there are but two reasons for this viz : quantity and quality, or selection in breeding and care in handling their flock and clip. Although good judgment may have been used in the former, poor feed and shelter, allowing the fleeces to become filled with tures, chaff and other foreign sub stance, and if the wool is washed doing it in muddy water; also keeping the sheep con fined in demo and poorly ventilated or un derground sheds, causing them to be come unhealthy, also their fleece, making ne fiber weak and rotten. For the what might have been a high grade of woo mes unmerchantable, thereby reducing

s value nearly one-third. Now there are several grades of wool produc d here in Michigan and grown upon the Merino and its crosses. (Samples produced.) One leading question is, which is the most profitable to produce for the information we will take the prices quoted on the first day of December, 1890, at Bos-ton, Mass. Will also give percentage of different grades of wool as grown and marrecord was kept of the number of fleeces are not designated as combing wool, but and pounds of wool grown in each ficek, a delaine.

nearly correct estimate can be made of the average number of pounds of each grade of wool per head throughout the State. In somewhat over 100,000 lts. of wool purhased in the vicinity of Pontiac last se 48% per cent of it graded as fine clothing or

This is a staple almost too short for combing, running about two inches in length of fiber, which is more or less crimped, carries a fair amount of oil forming a dark outer surface, and somewhat colored a part of way in toward body of sheep. This grade of wool is principally grown upon the thoroughbred and grade Merino. The fleece average about 10 lbs. unwashed, or 6% washed per head, worth 20 cents per lb, for the former and 30 cents for the latter in Boston. The next largest percentage of grade in the lot was of delaine staple, it being 18% per cent of lot. This has a staple fine in quality, about 2% inches or more in length, very crimpy and elastic, with a fair mount of oil evenly distributed the whole ength of fiber, and is generally black on outer ends of staple. This is grown or produced by the thoroughored and grade Merino, also by the Delaine or Black Cop Merino, the latter often producing a finer above four inches in length. These delaine fi-eces average ten pounds un washed, worth 25 cents; seven pounds washed, worth 35 cents, or 73 cents cleansed.

Sorry to report it, but the next largest per centage graded upmerchantable, being 10% per cent of the lot. It should be understood that in grading wool, it depends as much or more upon the condition as upon the quality, about where wool is thrown. For instance, what would grade as No. 1 delaine, if it has too much oil in it, or is dirty, or fiber weak, is thrown in with X wools or in the unnerchantable pile. No. 1 combing if out of condition would grade as No. 2 or lower, etc.

It is difficult to describe the quality of this grade of wool, as it is rut there almost enirely upon account of condition. Let us see what class of sheep produces this grade of wool with proper care and handling. One class is produced by using in a flock of ewes that already have a short staple carrying lenty of oil a ram that would have been good size had not the fat fried out of his body and gone into the wool, thereby shrinking the body so that the skin had to pucker tself up in all ways so as to fit its form, and this fat in the wool fixes it like the school boy's paper wad, when first taken off the sheep. A piece of it thrown against the wall will stay there.

It may do and be profitable for some breeders to raise this class of sheep and wool, as notoriety is obtained for secu neavy fleeces, and often premiums are won at fairs by breeders, who, metaphorically speaking, keep their sheep in bandboxes, away from dust and flies in the summer, and in warm sheds or near a fire in winter so as to make navigation possible. Bu how with the common farmer who depends keep down weeds in the fence corners and on the summer fallows? They get covered with dust, the summer rains wash it in the fleece, and the action of the sun and frost iky matter forms it in such mass that it is almost impossible to wash it out on the sheep's back so that it will be anything but unmerchantable.

The presence of a considerable amount of oil and volk in the fi-ece is justly supposed indicate a superior quality in the wool, but t is a disputed point where that excess begins. A fleece of Merino wool that will cleanse 33 1 3 per cent of scoured wool, can scarcely be said to have an excess or oil or yolk. Another objection to the wool grown apon excessively wrinkly sheep is the kemp jarre hairs which may be seen on the edge of the wrinkles and back of the head, some mes all through the fleece. Kemp injures the value of the fleece nearly one-half. As bese hairs will not take any dye they injure the fleece for the manufacture of dress goods or fine cloth. This grade of wool is grown or produced mostly by breeders of grade and oroughbred Merinos, and the flaces will weigh from five to forty pounds and are worth from ten to thirty cents per lb. It may be unnecessary to state that the grower gets all this grade of wool is worth in the ocal market. Only about five per cent of this lot of wool was unwashed fine wool, which would average in grade with the above escribed washed wool.

The other grades coming next in amount that are produced by the Merino and its rosses are combing and clothing, numbered ne and two according to quality and condition. No. 1 combing has a stap'e running bont two and one-half to three inches in ength, medium in firmness, some loose flaw ing oil throughout length of fiber, which is omewhat crimpy and elastic, light colored on outer surface of fleece, and is of light hrinkage. No. 1 clothing is about the same in quality and condition, but has a shorter staple. The wools grading one-half and three-eighths blood are about the same in quality and fineness as No. 1 combing, but re unwashed. They are grown princ apon sheep produced by crossing the Saropshire and Hampshire with the Merino, als by the French Merino or Ramboullette. The eces average seven lbs. un washed, worth 20 cts., five lbs. washed worth 40 cts., or 65 ets, cleansed. No. 3 combing is of a coarser in the sheep that produce it. It is worth 33

To recapitulate I will give the price in ecce, average shrinkage, and price clean:

Washed fine De

In the classification of wools, the term card ing and combing wools is no longer suffi iently distinctive, as many kinds of wo l now combed were formerly carded, and the ontinued improvement in machinery graduprocess known as combing consists in drawing out the fibers so they are straight or parallel, the "noits" or shorter portions be ing removed by the operation. These fibe when spun in worsted yarn are smooth and lustrous, the ends being covered in spin-ning. In carding wools the ends project from the yarn forming a nap which covers and hides the yarn. Merino wools of 2% keted in Oakland County, Michigan. As a inches or less in length, are now combed but

It is very important that wool growers hould know the wishes and needs of wooler manufacturers, that they may know what style of wool they should produce with profit to themselves. As one means of informa-tion let us see what grades are most used in the manufacture of different materials constantly in demand. Let me quote from one authority:

"Common fiannels require in their manufacture from common coarse up to med ium fine Merino wools; and in fine flan-nels, fine to the finest wools are used; for blankets the medium or grade Southdown wools are used; for shawls all grades of the Merino wools are used up to the finest. Some fleecy varieties are made of combing wools; felted cloth is made of the lowest grade of wool, except the fine kind as plano covers, felt hats, etc. These are made of medium Merino wools. Knitted goods such as underwear and hose require a variety from the lowest up to the highest grades of Merino. Fancy cassimeres and M-Iton beaver clo he and overcoatings require a medium grade of Merico wools, iner grades making the best quality. For mixing with snoddy, which is an extensive manufacture, the fine and longest Merine wools are found the most profitable, as suc wool carries the greatest quantity of the short fiber of the substitute. Lagies' clott cloakings and thin dress goods require fine long Merino wool. The finest and longest Merino wool is used for man's worsted clothing, alpacas, mobair lustres, furnitur damask, webbing of all kind, sashes, pictu cord tassels, braids and bindings, soft goods such as nubias, e'c , are all made of the lon combing wool. For carpets, Texan or M x ican and Californian wools are used, and

similar grades that are imported." This enumeration indicates as closely as grow without the risk of wanting a market

to-wit; a fine long staple.

Now, as the American Merino is capable of producing a fiber so fine that it will no measure over one twelve bundredth (1-1200) part of an inch in diameter, and can produce (48,000) forty-eight thou these fibers to the square inch, and always oringing the highest relative market price when clean, we ask the question: Wny should we wish to keep any other class o of sheep than the American Merino, who it can produce the greatest amount of this kind of wool upon a form that is a model, with good constitutional and mutton qual

After Mr. Voorheis' paper had been read a general discussion was engaged in, which took the form of questions addressed to the author of the paper, and he was thept busy answering them for some time.

Mr. D. P. Dawey, of Grand Blanc, followed with a paper entitled: "Do I believe that the dull times from which we are em rging have been beneficial to the Merino Sneep Industry?-Reasons for the belief." Mr. Dewey took the ground that in many ways periods of depression were a benefit, giving his reasons for so believing. As we shall publish this paper in full we shall not attempt to summar'ze the points made. In the discassion which followed Mr. A. A. Wood being called on, said he had not a criticism to make against the paper, agreed with it in every respect. He referred to the point regarding the export trade to Australia as an

important matter to breeders. Mr. E. B. Welch asked whether it wa best for Michigan breeders to produce the class of sheep called for by the Australian

market to the neglect of the home demand Mr. D. P. Dawey said he could answe this question "yes" or "no", but he did not think that would do for the questioner He would breed that class of sheep which experience had taught us was the best Merino for all purposes, as that would be found to be what was wanted in the United States or Australia. He would not change his ideas of breeding merely to follow a fashion, as at best that would not be permanent The breeder who produced the highest clas of sheep might for a time be out of the fashion, but it always came around to hir. Fashion was always changing, whether in clothing or sheep, and the breeder who at-

tempted to follow it would be lost. Mr. Welch .- "As I understand it the class of sheep bred in Australia is generally plain, and the first American Merino ram shipped there being very heavy folded, made a wonderful improvement, although at first the Australians were afraid to use them Hence the demand for heavy folded sheep." The demand in this State, he thought, was for a rather plain sheep -heavy neck, good hip folds and flank, and a large, well covered carcass.

W. E. Boyden.-Mr. Welch has described a good class of sheep, and they are just the kind wanted in Australia.

Mr. Wm. Ball called attention to anothe important point. All the sheep sent to Australis, whether from M chigan, New York or Ohio, were sold as Vermont sheep. This was the result of the export trade being in the hands of Vermonters; and he believed Michigan, with better sheep and just as intelligent breeders, should not rest satisfied with this state of affairs. Even U. S. Consul Goffin so designated them, although Michigan had furnished a large share of the shipments. We should take steps to correct the fa'se impression which prevails in Aus tralia. He noticed the MICHIGAN FARMER had already called attention to this matter and he wanted to emphasize the fact that M chigan breeders must take action to let the facts be known if they wish to educate Australian sheep man as to the truth.

Mr. Hinds said he sympathized with Mr. Ball in this matter; he cou'd not understand why Michigan should not have due credit for its sheep. He had not the slightest doubt this State produced as good sheep as any State in the Union. Why they should be called Vermont sheep was a mystery. Their true name was the American Merino sheep.

Mr. Welch asked what kind of sheep were wanted in Australia, he never heard them | Flint on Tuesday. They must all be sold.

described, although he had seen the report of ne shipments made in the FARMER. Mr. Wood could answer that question.

Mr. Wood-The sheep wanted in Australia is precisely the class wanted by the best breeders in this country. That was the kind selected for export. Mr. George W. Stuart said our ideas differ

as to what is a plain or a wrinkly sheep. A plain sheep now is expected to have heavy folds, and very few are therefore eally plain sheep. He thought they should be termed "plain-wrinkly" sheep to distinguish them from the delaine type. The meeting then adjourned till morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING'S SESSION. The meeting was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock, with President Rich in the chair.

The question of sending a number of copies of the Register of the Association to Australia, and placing them where they could be had by sheep men, was discussed and led to an inquiry as to the number on hand, and Secretary Bill gave the information. D. P. Dawey then offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That the Secretary be instruct ed to a certain the most effective means of placing fifty volumes of the Michigan Merino Sheep Rightry, 25 being the first volume and 25 being the 24 volume, and that he distribute the same to breeders of Australia at the expense of this Association.

Mr. Wm. Ball offered the following resolution which was also adopted: Resolved, That in the forthcoming Regis-

ter of this Association, the stock ram list shall contain the names of such rams as may be properly presented for record. The Association proceeded to elect oficers for the coming year, which resulted

in the selection of the following:

President-John T. Rich, Elba. Secretary-E. N. Ball, Hamburg. Treasurer-J. E. Smith, Ypsilanti. Directors-L. W. Barnes, Byton; A. A. Tood, Saline: S. G. Lombard, Addison; A.

S. Bristol, Almont; William Bradford, Mar-Member of Pedigree Committee-W. E. Boyden, Delni Mills.

The Secretary's salary was fixed at \$400 per annum, with a bond of \$1 000. The Treasurer is also to give a bond of \$1,000.

The question of sending a representative Washington to attend a meeting of the National Wool-Growers' Association was dis ussed, and the following resolution, offered by Mr. Wm. Ball, adopted:

Resolved, That when it is deemed necessary by the executive committee of the Michi-Merino Sheep Breeders' Association that it be represented in Washington, either before the Department of the Treasury or Congress, that J. T. R ch be the person to ent the Association. Resolved. That this Association does not

eem it necessary that a meeting of the Nagreater emergency arises than is now appar-

On motion of G. L. Hoyt, of Saline, Rule 14 was amended so as to make it ninety instead of thirty days for reporting transfers of sheep sold by members.

A. W. Haydon, of Decatur, read a paper entitled "Is our aim in breeding, care and selling of Merinos in the right direction," which was one of the features of the meeting. It was heartily commended by Mr. Ball and H. R. Dawey, both for its sentiments and high literary merit. It will appear in full in a subsequent issue.

Mr. Wm. Ball offered the following amend ment to Rule 10 of the Association, which was adopted:

Resolved. That on any ram offered for registry in tafs Association not bred by a member of the Michigan Merino Sneep Breeders Association, the person so offering him shall pay five dollars registry fee. No lamb shall ne eligible to registry in the Michigan Merino Sneep Breeders' Association unless the dams and stres are recorded in the register of the Association. All rams not recorded, and bred or owned by persons not mem-bers of this Association, shall pay a fee of ive dollars per head for such registry. This ome operative, and be in force rule shall bed on and after the first day of September, 1891. At the afternoon session the question of

exhibiting at the Columbian Exposition was discussed by Messrs. Wm. Ball, H. H. Hinds, E. N. Ball, G. L. Hoyt and D. P. Dewey, the latter finally offering the following resolution, which was adopted:

" Resolved. That a committee of five nembers be elected by ballot to represent this Association, and to act on all rules for exhibition and appointments at the coming Columbian Exposition, or other fairs and expositions, on all questions which may arise affecting the interests of breeders of merican Merino sheep."

The following persons were selected as uch members : Messrs. Wm. Ball, John T. Rich, D. P. Dawey, A. A. Wood, George W. Stuart

Mr. Wm. Ball followed with a paper or The Improvement of the Merino," which will appear in full hereafter.

Messrs C. E Lockwood, S. R. Crittender and N. A. Wood were appointed as a committee to select ten names of members to ecommend to fairs and expositions as proper persons to act in the capacity of judges in the Merino sheep classes. The Association then adjourned to meet

in December, 1891, at Lansing.

MESSRS, Russell & Fifield will offer at

public sale on the fair grounds at Fiint, on

Tuesday next, December 23d, 1,500 sheep, all good grade breeding ewes, in lamb to Shropshire rams. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and nine months credit given. The chances are the lambs from these sheep will pay all they cost purchasers

MICHIGAN STOCK BREEDERS. An Association of all Michigan Breeder

of Improved Live Stock Organized. In conformity with the call issued to all Michigan breeders of improved live stock a large number of those interested assembled in Representative Hall on Wednesday even-

ing. A preliminary organization was effected by calling Hon. Wm. Ball to the chair, and appointing J. H. Butterfield as secretary, with a vice-president from each of the breeds of live stock represented.

Upon motion a committee composed of a representative breeder of each of the improved breeds of live stock was appointed to prepare a plan of organization and draft a constitution for a State Association. A recess was taken while the committee was in session. The committee, through its chair-

man, James M. Turner, reported as follows: 1. This organization shall be called The Michigan Association of Breeders of improved Live Stock.

terests of breeders of the various breeds of proved live stock of Michigan. 3. The officers of this Association shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting;

and shall consist of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, a Vice President for each organize Live Stock Association in the State, and a board of five Directors which, together with the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall constitute an Executive Committee.

4. Any person interested in improved preeds of live stock may become a member of this Association by paying one dollar into the Treasury, and the annual dues shall be one dollar for each member. 5. The annual meetings of this Associa-

tion shall be held at Lansing, beginning on the Wednesday following the third Tuesday in December of each year, at 7 oclock P. M. The report, as read, was accepted and adopted, and the following efficers elected

according to its previsions: President, Wm. Ball, of Hamburg; Secretary, L H. Butterfield, Port Huron; Treasurer, H. R. Kingman, Battle Creek; Vice-Presidents, H. H. Hinds, Stanton, L. B. Townsend, Ionia, Homer A. Flint, Detroit, J. W. Hibbard, Bennington, A. A. Wood, Saline, L. C. Webb, Mason, C. S. Bingham, Vernor, and Thomas Wykoff, of Davisburg. Directors, Samuel Johnson, Lansing, J. T. Rich, Elba, George Breck, Paw Paw, L. W. Barnes, Byron, and James M. Turner, of Lansir g.

An executive committee was appointed, to consist of five directors, together with the President and Sccretary.

was appointed to correspond with the U. S. Treasury Department and secure, if possible, the regulations under which the importations of improved live stock will be allowed to come into the country free. Such committee consists of George E. Breck, C. S. Bingham and Geo. W. Stuart.

After discussion, the Executive Committee of the Association were directed to take whatever measures they may deem necessary to secure a fine exhibit of live stock from this State at the Columbian Exposition in 1893.

On motion of Mr. Hinds a resolution was adopted asking the Columbian Exposition Commission to offer liberal cash prizes for live stock at the World's Fair.

The following members paid their and were enrolled as members :

H. R. Kingman. Sam'l Johnson. O. R. Pattengill Thos. Mitchell. H. H. Hinds. L. B. Townsend. C. V. Seeley. G. S. Allen & Sc Thos. Wykoff. Geo. D. Breck. Amos F. Wood. Frank E. Eager. Wm. Ball. R. C. McKee r. D. Seeley. Q. McBride. C. T Wickes. Edwin Phelps R. G. Hart. J. W. Hibbard. Geo. W. Stuart John T. Rich. Ben B. Baker. Robt. Gibbons. John McKay. L. W. Barnes. Isaac Marston James M. Turner L. C. Webb.

C. S. Bingham. The Association then adjourned, to meet in the State Capitol at Lansing on the Wednesday following the third Tuesday of De-

Jersey Cattle Breeders.

The State Association of Jersey Cattle Breeders' met at Lansing on Thursday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Isaac Marston, of Detroit; Vice President, H. R. Kingman, of Battle Creek; Treasurer, R. W. Hemphill, of Ypsilanti; Secretary, Homer A. Fiint, of Detroit; Directors, W. H. Elliot, of Detroit; W. J. G. Dean, of Hanover; Gardon Smith, of Eagle; Quincy McBride, of Burton; and

M. L. Frink, of Oxford. A committee to look after matters con ed with the world's fair was appointed, consisting of E. W. Cottrell, W. J. G. Dean, and H. R. Kingman. The constitution was changed so that there shall be five directors hereafter instead of three as formerly, and the Directors, with the President and Secretary, make up the Executive Board.

It has been found that the mumber breeders in the State are largely in excess of what was supposed, and that the Association has every prospect of becoming a strong and useful one and a material aid to breeders in keeping the merits of the great butter breed before the public. Those who wish to join the Association can address the Secretary, Homer A. Flint, of Detroit; who Now, if you want some sheep cheap, get to will give all correspondence prompt atten-

For the Michigan Farmer SALINE FARMERS' CLUB.

The December meeting of the Saline Farmers' Club was held at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Shaw, three miles south of Saline, Dec. 12th. The day was bright and clear, the roads in fine concition and the attendance large, President Bassett presiding.

The Viewing Committee reported upon the stock and management of the farm of F. C. Wood, at whose residence the November meeting was held.

After dinner, E. C. Warner, of Ypsilanti, read a paper upon "Agricultural Papers; their Influence and Benefit on a Farming Community," which was full of good ideas,

and called forth an unusually animated and

interesting discussion. Mr. Warner said: A certain writer has said that there is no wespon so powerful as the pen when wielded by an able, honest and fearless advocate of the rights of the reopie; and in considering the influence of agricultural papers we shall think of them as being sent to us by bold, honest, manly men, who have not only a desire but a determination to advance the interests of farming com-munities so far as the influence of their publications may be concerned. Surely the papers published in the interest of agriculture are extending their circulation, and we must believe that they are increasing their influence for good. No one will deny that agricultural papers are great educate farmers are slow to learn, and while the papers may be giving us valuable informa-tion, we see, every day, farmers who fail to adopt any other than the old methods which are discarded by the successful far-mer of the present day. The influence exerted by agricultural papers depends not alone upon how well they are read, but upon the adoption and practice by farmers of the suggestions offered, advice given, and the experience of others set fairly be fore the community, which if followed, are supposed to greatly benefit the agricultural class. Again, the influence of our agricul-tural papers, while being educational in a high degree also acts as a powerful incentive to good works among farmers, to advancement in stock breeding, to the production of better crops with less labor and money, better care of crops and stock, more thought in placing farm products on the market. The market reports published in our agricultural papers, especially the MICHIGAN FARMER, are a great penefit to the farming community, as are also the reports of the condition of the farm crops; the amount of grain or wool, or other products in sight at the present time, and compared with amounts on hand at same date of previous years, all help the farmers in concluding whether to withhold his products, or place them upon the market. Probably the 10 1tion of the agricultural paper is secondary, for the majority of the farmers will read the and perhaps the story paper before giving attention to the agricultural paper. And possibly, if we would study the agricultural papers as attentively as we read the general newspaper the position wou'd be changed, and the influence of cur agricultural pap vastly increased. In a literary point of view. agricultural papers are a powerful means of awakening thought and action, and tending to improve their readers mentally as well as financially. Who can read in the MICHIGAN FARMER. "Notes by the Way," without teeling a desire to improve his home and all his surroundings? And when we read of the various farmers' organizations, who can resist the desire to have such an organizaion in his own neighborhood? We see or ganizations for the benefit of the agriculural classes springing up all over the land. and no doubt they originate from the sug-gestions and influence of our agricultural press. Then too, our agricultural papers are high-toned, and mentally and morally dered, are upon a higher the general newspaper, and ought to occupy primary instead of a secondary position

N. H. Isbell .- I have no faith in the reports found in agricultural papers. Never n my life made anything by following the advice given by our agricultural editors; one would do better to do exactly the reverse. Perhaps their reports are as reliable as we can get, but they make a great many mistakes. You all remember that but a short time ago one of our well known agricultural papers declared that wheat was on the riee, and had come up to stay, but how long did it stay? There is no dependence to be placed upon the prophecies of our agricultural papers; we must depend entirely upon our own judgment. I would not wish to condemn the sgricultural papers, as the one of them is generally good, and would especially recommend the Farm Journal as a pure publication.

A. D. Crittenden .- Are the reports given by our sgricultural papers always correct? Not long ago I had some very fine veal calves, with which I had taken a great deal of pains, expecting to sell them at a good price. Our home butcher had looked at them several times and tried to buy them at his own price, but I had held them for more money, and when a tuyer came up from Detroit I thought I would get the market price. He is a man whom I consider reliable, and when he told me the price of real calves in the city, I got my MICHIGAN FARMER and found that prices quoted there were from one to 1% cents per lb. higher han his. I believe the FARMER is a reliable paper, but it is not always correct.

G. L. Hoyt.-When a man mas access to all the reports from different parts of the country, as do the editors of our agricultural papers, I do not see how his reports can be any other way than reliable. I believe the market reports in our agricultural papers are fully as reliable as the reports of any kind in other papers. A man ought not to follow implicitly the advice given in any paper. without using judgment and reason. The benefit to be derived from reading any publication is the discipline which it gives us by setting us to thinking, and thus using our own reasoning powers. We cerive (Continued on Eighth Page.)

Che Forse.

SBALL THE UNITED STATES BREED ITS OWN HORSES?

The importation of draft and coach horses has been going on now for twenty odd years, and, until two years ago, at an accelerated pace year after year. The United States has, during that time, paid out millions of dollars for various breeds, and thousands of them are now in this country. The question naturally arises, what shall be done with them? Shall they merely be depended upon to produce an improvement in our native stock, and other countries still be relied upon to furnish the pure bred . ? Or, shall horse breeders on this side of the Atlantic take steps to maintain the purity of the blood of the various breeds, and produce upon American soil animals with the characteristics which have induced their introduction into this country? It seems to us only a small part of the results which should be realized from so large an investment of capital will be secured by any course which fails to maintain these breeds in their purity, and produce sires for the improvement of the horse stock of the country bred at home. In considering this question of keeping the various breeds pure the reasons which led to their importation afford the best of all arguments. Those breeds were imported because of their possession of desirable characteristics, and because their breeding was believed to be pure enough to enable them to impart their good qualities to their progeny. If they had been mixed up with each other, or mere mongrels, they would not have been worth importing; and if this mixing up, this breeding of mongrels, is to be the final result of all the money which has been invested in them, what was the use of so large an investment for such an undesirable result? Did we not have mongrels enough before? And was it not because of the low grade of the horse stock of the country that their importation was ever thought of?

To get a fair return, therefore, for the money invested in this direction, these breeds should be kept pure and distinct, and by judicious breeding and selection, their good qualities added to. That this can be done there is not the slightest doubt. The great English thoroughbred, the superlative of excellence in the line for which he is bred, has had his best qualities maintained by American breeders until he has virtually become an American horse. The American trotter, the result of the blending of several distinct breeds of the horse, has been so improved that he is unapproachable for speed at the trot. Why then cannot foreign breeds be held to the standard to which they have been bred? There is not the slightest doubt of it, and to encourage this being done, every agricultural society shou'd open classes for American bred animals of these foreign breeds. If these breeds were worth importing they are worth keeping pure, and then the country will get some benefit from the immense sums paid to the breeders of Great Britain and the continent of Europe for the past twenty years. It is only good business sense to do this, and make the country independent of all others in producing the highrst types of the draft and coach borse.

Description of a Draft Horse.

The following description of a draft horse will apply to any breed, and commend itself to these who make a study of the conformaloads. It was given by Dr. Fiemming, vet- list if they cannot be traced on both sides erinary inspector of the British army :

"It has been recognized that a horse required to move heavy weights must be himself weighty, and also be endowed with great muscular power evidenced by large muscular development all over, he must also be near the ground-that is, have comparatively short, powerful limbs. He likewise shall possess strong, sound feet, broad back and loins, deep chest and ribs, prominent shoulders, wide between his fore legs, and wide from eroup to hocks : he should stand firm, and square, fore limbs well outside bim, and the feet in direct line with the body, the hind one slightly pointing outwards; the pasterns should be sufficiently oblique to indicate elasticity and freedom in action, without being too slanting; all joints and sinews importance than the symmetry of the anterior extremities. Horses required for lighter and quicker work in pair-horse vans may be more upstanding; they should possess depth of rib, plenty of heart room, and all essential qualifications for usefulness."

### Errors in Blanketing.

The blanketing of horses, like everything else, requires to be done with discretion, in order to derive full benefit, says a correspondent from across the border lines. From our observation and way of thinking many errors are committed even in this simple matter, hence a few remarks upon it are not out of place, as in a short time from now horse blanketing will be called into requisition.

There is a wonderful attractiveness about a nice, clean, sleek coat on a horse. It is only second to flesh in filling the eye and increasing the admiration of inexpert observers. It must further oe confessed that few good judges of horses are not altogether uninfluenced by its alluring effects in forming an estimate of all that goes to make up value in horseflesh.

Judicious blanketing has a great influence in improving a horse's coat. Exhibitors of horses at our fall shows experience a great deal of trouble in getting their animals' coats

in the condition they would like. In our use of blankets in the early autumn we should be guided by the temperature; not only should they be used at nights, but on cool days their use should not be neglected. Care, however, has to be taken to avoid ever keeping animals so warm as to sweat, Sweating under the blanket not only makes the horse uncomfortable, but it destroys the condition of the coat.

The cautious use of blankets in the early autumn, and of course continued, has con-Aderable effect in checking the undue heavinew of the coat, and that tendency to profuse sweating so noticeable in October, and, in fact, for the remainder of the winter, if the recaution of blanketing is not taken early

in the season. Some horses that are inclined to have very heavy coats will not have the growth of the coat sufficiently checked even by careful blanketing, and such animals, if they have to perform much fast work, are greatly benefitted by clipping about the first of Navamber, or later if conrenient.

Unfortunately many people de not allow their horses to derive the full benefit of clipping, on account of not using a sufficiently liberal amount of covering: a clipped horse should have at least two warm blankets on him, and more are sometimes of benefit, particularly during cold spells.

A great mistake is frequently made in applying a horse's covering while he is wet with to pursue is to dry the animal with cloths. taking care to avoid cold drafts. If it is inconvenient to rub him, a blanket may be applied to prevent chilling while the evaporstion of the skin is taking place, but this should be removed as soon as it is thor oughly dampened with steam, and another dry one put on. Before putting on the first blanket the skin should be rubbed dry, if possible. - Exchinge.

Horse Gossip.

EXHIBITORS at the late Calcago Horse Show it begins to look as if they would not.

DAENTLESS, the sire of Gene Smith, Hendryx, Thornless and Et. Annan, will be at South Bend. Ind., during the season of 1891.

E. J. BALDWIN, the California breeder, has lost by death from pleurisy, the valuable three-year-old chestnut filly Sinalos II., by Grinstead, out of Maggie Emerson. During the season just closed Sinaloa ran in eleven ensilage. races, of which she won seven, bringing her owner about \$26,000.

MISS ALICE A. BACKUS has sold her bay fily, Abbie Parmer to F. H. Wiethoff, of Detroit, for \$600. This borse was foaled June 1st and nominated in Ho seman s guaranteed stake for foals of 1890. S red by J. W. Bailey 3457; dam Kit Backus, and is one of unusual promise .- Leslie Republican.

THERE is a thoroughbred horse in California which recently ran a mile and a quarter in 2:671/2, and he is only two years old. But what the colt's name is seems to be a disputed point. The Horseman calls him Sinfax, the Breeders' Gazette Rinfox, and another horse journal Rinfax. Perhaps they are all right, as neither of these papers ever make a mis-

THE number of Clydesdale stallions import ed into the United States from Scotland the past year was 391; last year the number was 537, a decline of 182. While the number was less the price per head averaged higher, a sign that American importers were purchasing fewer but better ones than formerly. This is a change in the right direction.

NUTWOOD is the youngest sire that has ever had fifty performers to his credit. He now has fifty-one, nine of which bave records better tian 2:20. Three of the 2:20 lot are pacers. Nineteen of these have entered the white turnips were good, but one had to feed listen; the first thing we heard a lady who have only so-called "standard" records, thought them not worth a cent a bushel for which are about equal to the obsolete "tincup" records of previous years.

THE customs officers have decided not to accept registration in Canadian draft stud books as proof of purity of blood, as the rules render them worthless. If, therefore, any of was hay, stalks, corn meal and sugar beets. tion of an animal best adaped to move heavy they will have to enter them in the dutiable that could be raised. the stud books of the country in which the breed originated. Some dealers have already got into trouble in consequence.

The Live Stock Indicator, of Kansas City, says: "Some time in the early part of No. vember, Mr. L. M. Murphy, residing at 1112 Troost Avenue, in this city, had a horse af fected with a nasal discharge. Dr. H. B. Adair, deputy State veterinarian, was called in and pronounced it a case of glanders, a J. Proston had fed oats before the cow is most serious one at that, and promptly quarantined the horse. The animal died on the following day, but in the meantime, while attending to his horse, Mr. Murphy ran a splinter off the manger into one of his fingers. The wound was dressed, but he immediately became sick, and died about the first of this month." This is another argument for the greatest carefulness in bandling animals should be well defined, and the limbs clean known or suspected to be suffering from this and proportionate. For the purpose of disease, and shows the or minality of any heavy drafts, the necessity of excellent con- person selling such animals to parties who stripped for the fodier, hence to make formation of the hind limbs is of far more have no suspicion of its presence. It is absolutely incurable and very con'agious.

> Four hundred and thirty one thoroughbre yearings have been sold at auction in this country during 1899, their average price being a trifle over \$900, which is a very good showing indeed. Of course the only use to which a thoroughbred horse can be put is running races, that breed of animal being perfectly useless for harness purposes, and of very little value as saddlers, so that the price brought at auction by thoroughbred yearings is merely an index of what they are worth as gambling tools. - Breeders' Gazette. We take strong exceptions to these state-

ments as to the uselessness of the thoroughbred. First, they are the best saddlers in the world, and they or their grades are relied upon throughout the civilized world for cavalry mounts, bunters and saddlers. The governments of Europe are relying upon them wholly as sires for the breeding of cavalry horses. Second, they form the basis of the best classes of hor ses now in the market -Cleveland Bays, French and Hanoverian Coachers. Our importers are paying high prices for these breeds, and they are founded upon the Eaglish thoroughbred. Third, if all the thoroughbred blcod in the American trotter was eliminated, what would be left? Would the trotter ever have attained its pres- and to make it at less cost. We have gotten ent commanding position without the use of all the knowledge we could and have relied thoroughbred blood? He would be a bold upon the silo. The first thing about the silo man or an ignorant one who would claim it. We are paying heavy tribute to day to English and French breeders because they had the good sense to use the thorough bred to improve their coach borses, and yet some men will assert that the thoroughbred is useless except as a gambling tool! Importers will pay from \$2,000 to \$3,000 for a French Coach stallion, whose breeding one or two gener, ations back is strictly thoroughbred, and yet there has been so much prejudice engendered n people's minds by such statements as those of the Gazette that the same men are positively afraid of a thoroughbred, though they are paying such enormous prices for that very blood. Again, is the trotter being used less as a gambling tool than the thoroughbred How many square trotting races can the dazette refer to the past season in which the best horse won regardless of the pool-bowithout splitting up the heats to help the betting? What does a breeder want with the fastest trotter he can get if it is not to with the state of the property of the p

money with, or sell to some one else for that purpose?

Che Farm.

WEST MICHIGAN FARMERS' CLUB.

The December meeting of the West Michigan Farmers' Club, which was also the meeting for the annual election of officers, was held on the 9th. The election was first in order, resulting as follows: President, G. S. Linderman, Grand Rapids; first vice-president, W. W. Johnston, Grand Rapids; second vice-president, E. F. Bosworth, Georgetown; third vice-president, D. B. Neal, Grand Ripids; fourth vice-president, B. Falkerson, Casnovia; secretary and treasurer, A. W. sweat of from any other cause. The best plan Stayton, Grand Rapids. The club united in a request that the president and secretary co-operate with the Horticultural society in an effort to secure a room for their meetings and for the library and specimens, in the court house. The special topic of the day, "Winter

feed for cows, with especial reference to the value of buckwheat bran," was taken up. W. W. Johnston had tried buckwheat bran in hot water and also in cold for milch cows, and they utterly refuse to eat it; hence he thinks it worth no more than beech nut thicks for feed. After feeding oats and corn he had tried buckwheat bran and found have not received any premiums as yet, and that the supply of milk fell off. On returning to the use of corn and oats ground together, which he considered the very best feed for cows, he noticed an increase in the milk supply. He had also used rye, but considered it to make too much fat. He thought possibly it might not make the best feed for butter production. Cotton seed meal he considered objectionable. He prefers good clean corn stalks and good hay to

S. L. Fuller had raised much buckwheat to kill the worms in the land, had the buckwheat ground and fed the bran and always thought it good feed. He now keeps one cow and thinks she gives milk according to the feed and the weather-plenty of feed and warm weather, much milk. He weighed the milk of his cow every morning and found that it varied with the thermometer. A cow is only a machine like a corn-sheller. Feed her and she will give plenty of milk.

Mr. Johnston likes Sporthorns. He said: 'I had a Holstein that cost \$200. She lost a part of her udder, and then I tried to fat her, gave thirty pounds of corn and oats per always getting it within twelve hours after day, and she grumbled for more, and I think it is made; thus you see they always have she would put away forty pounds per day strictly fresh made butter. They don't try and want more." He believes in grinding to keep it, for they have none to keep. We feed. Whole feed is partially wasted.

D. B. Neal had been feeding buckwheat bran for the past three or four years and thought it kept up milk better than ordinary middlings. It wasn't as good as corn and oats, but he used it mixed with middlings and he found it all right. Likes it for milk make sweet cream butter; so we made it of and butter.

Mr. VanBuren considered mixed ground feed the best feed that could be got. He also same, sent it to our customers and said nothrecommended parsnips for a change. He ling. We were satisfied it was good butter, didn't think carrots were worth handling. Ruta bagas gave a bad flavor to milk, and list the present season, but a number of them as much meal with turnips as without; feed. He liked to have cows eat heartily. and believed in keeping them warm.

Mr. Briggs feeds corn meal and bran, regu lating the amount by observation.

Mr. Adams quoted the recommendation for admission to registry are so lax as to of an Englishman that the best winter feed our readers are bringing over Canadian horses | The latter was the best feed for milch cows

> Mr. Johnson had tried beets and found that milk had fallen away. Mr. Van Buren had fed beets and didn't

think they paid the cost of handling. The rouble with beets was they physicked cattle. W. P. Smith had found that his cattle wouldn't eat teets at all, and usually fed corn meal and bran together with oats. He thought oats kept cattle in better health than

anything else. to come in and found they did better than when he fed corn only; either fed ground or

S. S. Bailey likes ensilage to feed, and thinks the best grain feed is corn and oats well ground. He has good clover ensilage. Two or three cows may be well cared for by feeding corn fodder, that is, the leaves all stripped early and cured and sheltered; but thirty or forty acres of corn cannot be

ensilage seems to be the only way. Mr. Fuller does not want to use carrots to feed if he can get ensilage, and is almost inclined to build a silo for the one cow he

now keeps. Question for January meeting, "Is there any special legislation needed to protect the

A Model Dafry Farm.

farmer's interests?"

J. H. Brown, son of New York's Dairy Commissioner, gave the audience at the Canton Farmers' Institute the benefit of the methods of feeding and buttermaking in use on the home farm :

I believe that the main source of revenue to the dairyman is the ability of each particular cow of his herd to eat, digest and assimilate more than enough food to maintain the animal at rest, and to convert that surplus food into milk. We get from a maintenance ration nothing; from a producing ration, revenne. Cows must be born to produce butter fats for a butter dairy; our dairy is such. We have been trying to increase our butter yield

is itself. Ours was built four years ago. It holds 100 tons, and the ensilage has cost \$1.50 per ton. A silo can be cheaply built, and in a barn it will not cost nearly as much, and is just as good. Crops of good, mature corn have been grown by us at the rate of 19 tons per acre; the corn was planted 31/4 feet one way and six inches the other. This gives | ed to our cold climate. a good chance to cultivate and insures a good crop. Plant the variety that will give the largest yield and get ripe before frosts will kill it. We cover this corn, cut and put into the silo, with straw and swale grass. Put plank round the outside edges on top of the straw and hay, letting the ends lap over each other, and set a nail-keg full of stones in each

corner, and you have the filling complete. The ordinary winter feed does not seem to good start. Now, have we any reason to allow a cow to do her best. This is, no fear that these products will not be wanted, that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and

usually cows do not have enough. We can get more gain from our cows with such foods if we have them fresh in winter. Prices for outter are always higher then.

It is a wise farmer who knows which cows he.p us as they will not have any fancy notions. The churn is also an unprejudiced our distance. You see it is a question of friend to our business. Every cow's milk profit. should be weighed. You can weigh out one pound of the night's milk and put it in a common fruit jar and set it in a cool place so that it will keep nicely till morning; add a pound of the morning's milk from the same cow to it, and put the jar in cold water fer the cream to rise. When the cream has all risen shake the jar until you have the butter; carefully drain out all the buttermilk; rinse the butter, drain it, weigh it and you have the exact production of the cow. Knowing how much it costs to feed each day you can now know whether the animal is paying or not. We sell all the cows immediate'y that do not pay us a profit. There is no use of working a twenty-cow dairy where only fifteen of them pay. We cannot afford to keep cow which will not produce at least 250 be. of butter a year.

We have not changed our method of buttermaking. We use the deep-setting process, remove the cream every morning, and keep it in a receptacle until we have enough for a churning, at a temperature low enough to prevent it from souring. We churn now twice week; have no doubt that three times a week would be better, for I am satisfied that cream left too long, even though kept sweet, will not make quite as fine butter as that which is not kept so long. We use a barrel churn. After the butter has "come," we wash it with pure, clean water until the buttermilk is all out, salt the butter in the churn, using a strong saturated brine, and pack or print it without working it at all. We sell at a fair price more than we can make, and I am satisfied the business is profitable.

Against Sweet Cream Butter

A correspondent of the American Dairyman is empiratically "down" on sweet cream butter. Here is his tale of woe:

"I have made butter for years. We make it from ripened cream (not rotten) and furnish it to families as they want it weekly, they taking only as much as they are likely to use for the coming week. Some have it twice, and some have it three times a week, never had complaint; it was nothing but praise. When the new fangled sweet cream butter showed itself, we paid little attention, until last summer I said if it is really better, if the President's wife uses it, everybody's wife should use it, and therefore we will strictly sweet cream, it (the cream) was not equally as good as the ripened cream and thought we ran no risk in using it. But only used one pound a week called to say that the last end of the last pound was not as good as the acst, and thought we must be mixing our butter. Another family who used nine or ten pounds weekly and received it all in one day, sent word that they must have their butter twice a week, as the latter part of the week the butter was bad. Some others threatened to stop, as there was something wrong. This was our retail trade. Our wholesale consists of stores which we supplied once or twice a week, getting about two cents above the market price because 84,690 bushels were shipped before Nov. 27th, our butter was particularly fresh and nice.

was nothing but kicks and curses. Itstuck higher prices. on their hands, and we took it back and did everything to make our peace with them. Some butter which came back, not over two weeks old, was most villainous stuff. If it had not had our stamp I would course it did not take long to get back to the and the skies soon became calm and smiling as ever. We pocketed our loss and experience and are satisfied that sweet cream butter is very good when made, probably equal to any other, but must be eaten right away. I have no doubt but other creamery men have had experiences which they might tell, but are too shy to say a word. There the bottom of a cold spring last summer as an experiment. I have not heard from it plow." since. I wonder if it is there now. Probably they are like a celebrated writer I know, who said if he made a good crop he took all the credit himself; if he made a failure, he laid it to the weather or said nothing. The successes speak for themselves."

Butter and Beef. Prof. J. W. Robertson, at a Dominion convention at Ottawa, said:-"One point which I wish to refer to in the managemen of cattle is this: It will always help the dairy farmer to increase his profits, if he will make his cows begin their earning habits when young. I would like them to begin milking at two years old. I have an objection, in my views of animal life, to keep any creature too long doing nothing. It is cer tainly not best for those who have to keep the creature. In manufacturing products, I changes the form of nutriment, and what it would like to say, I consider our climate has gains in the ear it loses in the stalk, or, that a superior adaptation for carrying on the the aggregate amount of nutriment, per ton. line of work I have been outlining. There is not increased." is no climate I know of on the globe that will keep animals in better health than that of our Dominion. We have less disease than almost any country where these animals are kept. The cold of winter gives them vigor of constitution, and thus more power for service. Winter dairying has been sometimes condemned as being a practice unsuit-

" Now, winter weather -such weather as we are having just now-is the best season for doing two things: for making fancy butter at the lowest cost of labor and money, and for raising calves, to have constitution and vigor thereafter for thrift, which is the kind of cond'tion we require. So, winter dairying is not opposed to summer dairying, but complementary, by giving the farmer a dairy cow must have abundance of water; | think not. Take butter-making. The best Try it.

market in all the world for food products is to be found in the British Isles: they centre there from every part of the earth. Now, how far are we off from England with our butter? I will not trouble you by naming to keer and which to sell. The scales will the number of miles; but we are distant, with fine butter, one cent a pound. That is

> "I would ship butter to the moon, if I could get a profit by selling it to the man there. It is not a matter of much difference how far the man is off, if I can reach him at a profit. One cent per pound is our distance from England. The winter time affords transportation facilities and conditions that enable us to send butter from here to England with no deterioration in quality. The English people import a great deal of butter. won't even give you statistics; but we send there just now an average of only 21/2 per cent of all the butter they buy abroad. The other 97% per cent, is open to us when we send suitable butter there. In carrying on this work we should continue to make but!er in private dairies for a while, where there are not enough dairymen with milk through the winter to support a co-operative creamery. But when the time arrives, I think we should adopt the latter method of butter making. "Our phenomenal success in supplying

England with cheese, is because we make 99% per cent. of all our cheese in factories by co-operative methods. We make less than three per cent. of our butter in butter factories. When we co-operate we have uniformity, and uniformity with fine goods will compel the market to yield the best prices. Then in stock raising, which can be carried on admirably in conjunction with butter-making through the winter, we have a great deal of promise in regard to the demand from England for our cattle. We send to England a great many cattle which meet with favor. But we send only 22 per cent. of all the cattle England buys abroad. There is 78 per cent. of the total importation of cattle that we might still supply. I would like to have the cattle trade of Canada developed, and developed until we can furnish to England nearly all the butter and beef that she wants to buy abroad. If we put these two things hand in hand, we will carry on beef-raising and butter-making at the same time."

THE total value of the cheese sold at the two markets of Udca and Little Falls, N. Y., this year, amounts to \$3 632,277. In ten years the transactions have increased over twenty five per cent, but their value has actually fallen off four per cent. This arises from a difference of about 21/2 cents in the average price, and shows how the value of cheese has in this State are as large and as fine as can This is a Gold Filled, Open Face, Engraved gradually shrunk away. It is evident from the statistics that even the best factories have not been able to pay their patrons on an average over 76 to 78 per hundred for their the least bit "off," everything also being the milk. The majority of the factories have certainly not averaged 75 cents per hundred.

Agricultural Items.

MRS. B. A. THOMPSON, of Ypsilanti, raised s turnip in her garden which was 371/4 inches waist measure.

THE seven crops of wheat harvested in India since 1883 show the average yield per acre to be 8.73 bushels, little over two-thirds the average yield of United States wheatfields. The entire agricultural outfit of an Indian farmer is worth about \$10.

THE Evart Review has taken pains to compotato crop the past fall, and estimates that at an average price of 55 cents, and that The result with them was disastrous; it about as many bushels have been stored for

H. TALCOTT, in an article on dairying, says it is poor butter and poor cheese which causes our worst dairy depression. He adds: "Far mers want good high prices for everything but they terribly hate to produce the best not have believed it was our butter. Of quality. We must have protection from the scrub butter, scrub cheese and scrub farming old fashioned way, when the storm subsided or we never can grow fat financially in the da'ry."

W. L. RUTHERFORD, a successful breeder of Jerseys, says: "Do not make the mistake of trying to breed for the greatest yield of milk, butter, cheese and beef in the same animal. Breed for a purpose. There is no such thing as a general purpose cow, horse or hen. The cow that produces 900 pounds of butter in a is one extractor creamery I know of who year makes a very modest showing in milk, put several large packages of this butter in and the horse that can trot a mile in 2:10

THE report of the English Board of Agriculture states no serious loss is to be apprehended from potato rot in Great Britain, the late or ma'n crop being comparatively sound. The reason of the special visitation this year failures are what we want to hear about; the is said to be the false economy which uses inferior small tubers for seed instead of me dium-sized ones of the best quality; and fur ther, the same sorts are so often grown year after year on the same land that the fungue develops itself whenever we have a spell of wet or muggy weather.

Says Prof. Stewart, in the Country Gentle nan: "Indian corn, when in full tasse even before the kernel begins to form, has a greater nutritive value per ton than Swede turnips, and the question is not settled whether there is any increase in the aggregate amount of nutriment per ton of green corn, after it reaches the full tassel stage. We think that the maturing of the ear simply

Where sugar beets are grown in quantities for sugar production they are gathered in the following fashion: "A number of digging plows, each drawn by two horses, are kept constantly running, and each has a crew of men who throw the uprooted beets into rows. after which the toppers follow up and prepare them for shipment. The topped beets are thrown into boxes holding about 75 pounds apiece. The ranche is provided with tramways which are portable and can be laid on any part of the farm. Small cars holding about en boxes of beets are run over the tramways, thus hauling the crop to the factory with little wagon power.

"It is a fact," that Hood's Sarsaparille does cure scrofula, salt rheum, and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood, overcome doubt, because of a lack of succulence. A from the standpoint of consumption? 1 gives strength to every part of the system. Che Poultry Pard.

Turkeys in Winter,

Wintering a flock of turkeys, says a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, is not so expensive as one would at first imagine. During the very cold weather, when we expect them to be perfectly ravenous, they se ircely have any appetite at all, but stand about listless and stupid as though in a half torpid state. When the weather moderates then they get hungry sgain, but are never quite so insatiable as in the fall ] when they are making their most rapid growth. Still they are steadily gaining in weight all the time, and a bird that was called half-grown at Caristmas will, by the end of February, be found to have almost doubled its number of pounds. It is a good plan, however, especially if one can make special arrangements, to dispose of the older, heavier birds at Christmas or during mid winter, as the demand for them is then usually greater. At other times a dressed turkey that weighs from 10 to 15 lbs. net finds more ready sale. But whether the fowl be large or small the buyer wants its weight to consist mainly of fl sh and fat, not of bones, skin, and the tough muscle that it has been obliged to make in its hard scramble for a living. The majority of farmers demand more of

their turkeys than of any other live-stock on the place; they expect them to forage for their livelihood, and still be always fat and plump whenever they are 'dressed. Others, somewhat more generous, think they have done their whole duty when they allow corn to be fed for one or two weeks before killing; but | We have selected two styles, from which this is not a sufficient length of time unless the bird has already some flesh to begin with Poultry intended for market should be kept in good condition straight along from the time it is hatched, then if it be somewhat confined and allowed double rations for two to three weeks before it is killed, the additional weight and price per pound will more than pay for the extra trouble and expense. The nearer a bird approaches maturity the more readily it will fatten, the smoother will be its skin, the more symmetrical its shape, the more attractive will be its appearance in every respect.

MICHIGAN is becoming quite a poultry growing State, as is proved by the large quantities of eggs and poultry shipped to eastern markets every year. Hundreds of tons of poul ry are shipped annually to the great markets of Boston and New York, and the transportation of eggs and the keeping them in cold storage has become a large business. The poultry exhibits at the fairs held be found anywhere; and this winter three poultry shows will be held, one at Jackson, one at Monroe, and the third at Battle Creek.

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and fine Norwegian Coa Liver Vil. Used by physicians all the world over. It is as palatable as milk. Three times as effica-cious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For Emulsion, better than all others made. all forms of Wasting Diseases, Bronch CONSUMPTION. Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is sold by all Druggists. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

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Dec.

Forticul:

THE QUALITY Wm. Somerville, in a the Growth of Trees, in the Highland Agricultur

land, has this to say of

growth which affect the

kinds of wood : The specific gravity o the best fest which can I plied to discover its qu gravity of timber depend proportion which the fir the spaces (lumina) fille In spring or early sun first begins, comparative formed; whereas, in lat tumn, dense, firm, heavy If a cross-section of a v ined, it will be seen that ifers, the cells are large the spring zone, but pr thick walled in the autum leaved trees the vessels v larger, and usually mu in the spring zone than wood-that is to say, the case much less firm wood

Two theories have be-

count for this peculiari

The older and more gen-

is known as Da Vries

Pressure Theory." Put lews. In winter, owing action of water, to its fre and to changes of temper bark is considerably lo spring, when activity of t presses on the cambium to the wood having incres the early part of a growin blum rapidly produces w pressure, the wood being porous; whereas, in autu duced is very dense, becar then working under grea argument in support of if the pressure on the car naturally or artificially, th formed at the point of rel any other part. For exar rings of a section of ar stem be examined, it will do not follow a regular co more or less undulating of amination will show t swelling correspond to ] fissures occur in the bar places where pressure is points where the rings be center correspond to pla is firm and entire. The seen on a larger scale, w (e. g , intense cold or li been longitudinally crack of long standing, the circ cross section of the stem parted from, for owing t in the neighborhood of by reduction of the pressu the tree shows a striking that point. The other and newer th

autumn wood, because, in growing season, the co present which enable a rapidly, and, therefore, th plant food available for th wall materials. One fact in support of this theory. course of the summer, ! leaves, either by artificial to attacks of insects, the wood ring ceases. As so again clothed itself with le commenced, and the firs thin walled ones, very spring wood. Hartiz say ity of these cells is due to the character of those of namely, want of suffic This explanation of Har much to support it, does meet the case ; for althou tervene when the tree is during summer, still, ov temperature which are su the action of moisture, the considerably relieved dur of rest, so that, when a sumed, very much the thirgs as regards pressur existed in spring.

Hartig's "Nutrition Th

to it the spring wood is

It has already been sa gravity of wood is depe portion existing between the cells, fibres, and ver spaces (the so-called ! thing is stated in other w it depends on the proj wood to spring wood. lieved that in the case of ringed wood is best, and broad leaved trees, the o belief rests, so far as con upon the authority of M the amount of autumn constant, and that incres ring is entirely due to g of the inferior spring wo

Sanio, who carried his further than Mohl did, i rule is by no means go His researches, conduct showed that, quite indep late ring breadth, the pre wood to spring wood ster stem is followed up, and best wood is at the botte gone thoroughly into and has, besides establis sions, completely confirm A summary of the result vations is embraced u

four paragraphs: 1. The spring wood are grown in an ordin creases in breadth as the the breadth diminishes. portionate breadth of the and, therefore, the heavi at the bottom of the st up the stem we go, the ence of the spring woo felt, until, inside the cro becomes better, and con

till the top of the tree is

2. In the upper par

### Forticultural.

THE QUALITY OF TIMBER.

Wm. Somerville, in a valuable paper on the Growth of Trees, in the Transactions of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, has this to say of the phenomena of growth which affect the quality of various scarce, and, indeed, may altogether cease kinds of wood :

the best test which can be conveniently ap- rings are broader than below-the autumn plied to discover its quality. The specific wood is more plentiful, and the timber theregravity of timber depends directly upon the fore better. proportion which the firm cell-walls bear to the spaces (lumina) filled with air or water. In spring or early summer, when growth first begins, comparatively porous wood is they were broadest; whereas, in the case of formed; whereas, in late summer and autherings lying outside the innermost sixty, tumn, dense, firm, heavy wood is produced. If a cross-section of a wood-ring be examined, it will be seen that, in the case of conifers, the cells are large and thin walled in thick walled in the autumn zone. In broad leaved trees the vessels will be found to be larger, and usually much more numerous, in the spring zone than in the later formed wood-that is to say, there is in the former case much less firm wood substance present.

Two theories have been advanced to ac count for this peculiarity in a wood ring. The older and more generally accepted one is known as De Vries and Sachs' "Bark Pressure Theory." Put shortly, it is as fol lows. In winter, owing to the mollifying and to changes of temperature generally, the spring, when activity of the cambium recommences, much less pressure is offered to the to the wood having increased in volume. In the early part of a growing season the cam- price will be likely to result. blum rapidly produces wood under reduced pressure, the wood being consequently very porous; whereas, in autumn the wood pronaturally or artificially, the part of the ring erable blight among many kinds of pears. stem be examined, it will be seen that they do not follow a regular course, but pursue a more or less undulating one. A careful exseen on a larger scale, where by any means | time. (e. g, intense cold or lightning) a tree has cross section of the stem is more or less de-

that polot. to it the spring wood is not so firm as the vented. in support of this theory. If a tree, in the ples, as well as peaches, were small and wood ring ceases. As soon as the tree has a fair crop and good prices. again clothed itself with leaves a new ring is commenced, and the first cells formed are thin walled ones, very like those of the spring wood. Hartiz says that the peculiarity of these cells is due to the same cause as namely, want of sufficient nourishment. vating and manuring. I have this year sow-This explanation of Hartig's, though it has ed oats among my trees for a mulch, which much to support it, does not seem to quite has grown very rank. I expect a good crop meet the case; for although no frost may in- the next year. My Sheldons are in clay soil tervene when the tree is denuded of leaves and I have had some fine crops from them during summer, still, owing to changes of I took some White Doyenne pears to Cold temperature which are sure to occur, and to rado last summer with a few Seckels, and the action of moisture, the pressure must be the Seckels nearly all rotted while the others considerably relieved during the few weeks remained firm and good. of rest, so that, when growth is again resumed, very much the same condition of was struck with blight which covered the things as regards pressure will be present as central part of the tree so that it was per-

It has already been said that the specific it depends on the proportion of autumn and have had no more blight. wood to spring wood. It is generally beringed wood is best, and that, in the case of upon the authority of Mobl, who said that good condition. of the inferior spring wood.

rule is by no means generally applicable. spread rapidly, but can be overcome by gone thoroughly into the whole question, life. and has, besides establishing other conclu- J. Lannin-I have a pear tree that two sions, completely confirmed those of Sanio. A summary of the results of Hartig's obser- center and became black and dead. It now vations is embraced under the following stands, for reference, the black dead center

R.

nade sons their ay be owns a St.

felt, until, inside the crown, the wood again | the tree. becomes better, and continues to improve M. H. Bixby-I think we should use trees, etc., from other parts, let us demand till the top of the tree is reached.

always found that the broadest rings held day and see things just as we do. They the best wood, because they contained send for specimens, and make their examinrelatively little spring wood; in other words, narrow ringed wood was of low quality, for it was always accompanied by relatively large development of the spring wood zone.

3. A tree which is very much crowded in youth forms good wood, but if the crowding be long continued, the autumn wood in the lower parts of the stem becomes relatively to be formed; whereas, in the upper parts of The specific gravity of wood is probably the stem-where, in crowded trees, the

4. At every point where observations were made, the innermost sixty rings contained relatively most spring wood when the spring wood zones were relatively small when the absolute ring breadth was great.

The results noted in the last paregraph, so far as they relate to the wood formed during the spring zone, but pressed together and the first sixty years of a tree's life, agree with those obtained by Mohl, who evidently attempted to generalize upon his results, without examining any older trees.

### SOUTH HAVEN AND CASCO POM OLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the December meeting of this Society, the question for discussion was the condition of the orchards. From the report of the South Haven Messenger we take the action of water, to its freezing and thawing. following: It seemed to be the unanimous opinion of those present that the orchards bark is considerably loosened, so that in never went into winter quarters in better condition, or when the buds were larger, finer, or gave better promise of an abundant growth of new cells than is the case in the crop the coming year; that as the stock of later parts of the season, when the bark preserved fruits was at a very low ebb it presses on the camblum very tightly, owing | would take all that we are likely to grow to supply the demand next year, and a good

J. Lannin said his three-year-old peach trees are set full; grapes in good condition, while the pears have fewer fruit buds. On duced is very dense, because the cambium is the whole the condition is favorable for a then working under greater pressure. One fine yield of fruit. This year his pears set argument in support of this theory is, that very full, but a cold wave from the east and if the pressure on the cambium be relieved, other causes produced a failure, with consid-

formed at the point of relief is broader than M. H. Bixby said that in a bearing year any other part. For example, if the outside | the trees set full and if properly thinned the rings of a section of an old thick-barked fruit is large and fine. In the off year the fruit is thin and the crop small and poor.

W. H. Hulbert asked if the Sheldon pear did not do best on sandy or light soil. His amination will show that the points of Sheldons and Bartlets seemed to do better swelling correspond to places where deep on light soil, the Fiemish Beauty on heavfissures occur in the bark-that to to say, ier soil. His experience was that in poor places where pressure is reduced-while the years the fruit was inferior and the quality points where the rings bend in towards the not so good, apples as well as other fruit. center correspond to places where the bark He said he had never seen a better showing is firm and entire. The same thing may be for fruit of all kinds than at this present

H. Chatfield-I have always understood been longitudinally cracked. If the rupture is that the Sheldon pear was best on light soils; of long standing, the circular character of a mine are. Some of my pear orchard was burnt over last year, but the trees left give parted from, for owing to excessive growth | good promise. I took some of my Sheldons in the neighborhood of the crack, induced to Kansas last fall and compared with some by reduction of the pressure on the cambium, | California Sheldons my friends had there and the tree shows a striking protuberance at the California fruit was far inferior in size and flavor. The Flemish Beauty scale and The other and newer theory may be called cracks so that I would not advise planting Hartig's "Nutrition Theory." According this variety-unless the scab can be pre-

present which enable a tree to assimilate My trees blossomed full but some varieties rapidly, and, therefore, there is not so much | did not set and I should like to know the plant food available for the formation of cell reason. Others I bugged well, but a hall wall materials. One fact may be mentioned storm knocked most of them off. My apcourse of the summer, be deprived of its scabby. My trees ripened early after makleaves, either by artificial stripping or owing | ing a good growth, and the fruit buds are in to attacks of insects, the formation of the fair condition, and a reasonable prospect of

C. J. Monroe-I think our orchards are going into the winter in good shape and fair condition, and the prospects are very good.

J. Mackey-I have given my orchard more attention than ever this year, for as we had the character of those of the spring wood- no fruit we had more time to devote to culti-

W. H. Hurlbut-I had a Bartlet tree that feetly black. I sawed it off below the black, thing is stated in other words by saying that | given each of them two quarts of salt a year

H. Chatfield-1 have about 80 pear trees lieved that in the case of conifers, narrow- in grass and I have given them every year barrel of salt and have had no blight except broad leaved trees, the opposite is true. The last year. I do not think the salt prevents belief rests, so far as conifers are concerned, the blight, but it keeps the soil moist and in

the amount of autumn wood remains very | W. H. Payne-I think that it has been constant, and that increased breadth of any fully demonstrated by scientific men that ring is entirely due to greater development there is no manurial or other value to salt than to keep the soil in a moist condition, Sanio, who carried his investigations much and the pear blight, apple scar, and rust, His researches, conducted on Scotch pines, spraying at the proper time with the Borshowed that, quite independent of the abso- deaux and other mixtures. The scientists lute ring breadth, the proportion of autumn have traced these pests in their homes, is evidenced. Lime and its phosphates conbest wood is at the bottom. R. Hartig has watched their development and habits of

years ago was struck with blight through the surrounded with green branches filled with 1. The spring wood zone, where trees fruit in its season. It is all foolishness for are grown in an ordinary close wood, in- these professors to tell us they have discovportionate breadth of the antumn wood zone, that have been on the trees for years, and and, therefore, the heaviest timber, is found the trees live and thrive. The blight is no

judgment in speaking of scientific research. a correct analysis of soil upon which that 2. In the upper parts of a stem it was They cannot be right in our orchards every fruit attained its highest perfection. Thus table that stood in a very large bay window.

ations of them, and give us the result. I believe there are two kinds of blight, one who have done so much to advance our knowledge of insects injurious to our orchards, and all the difficult problems of life. The topic for the next meeting will be fertilizers; and the consideration of the annual festival and dinner.

### Sold in New York.

numberless seductive American drinks and flavor of late celery is also superior to that of many delicious dishes comes to this bustling the early crop. Where formerly this vegeport from perennially odorous groves on the table was planted into trenches of varying shores of the blue Mediterranean. Three depths, now market gardeners practice surfleets of steamships that make nearly 200 face culture quite generally. This consists voyages a year across two seas discharge at of setting out the plan's as one would set New York and Brooklyn piers about 2,000,-000 boxes of lemons and oranges. Nearly feet apart, and two to three foot in the rows. 1 000 000 more boxes are unloaded at New The culture consists of keeping the surface Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Thousands of boxes of grapes from are half a foot high, when the first move tosunny Spain accompany the acidious car- wards hilling is begun by plowing. Loose goes at this season. The orange, lemon and soil is pressed around the plants by men who grape trade gives employment to thousands of men and women here and on the verdureclad slopes of Italy and Spain. It is a gigantic business, and a great deal of it that fall marketing this operation of nilling comes through the picturesque Narrows is disposed of by a firm of auctioneers who occupy the big new building facing Battery if the celery is to be used during the winter, park, and Bridge and State streets.

cranges from orchards overlooking the bay ed in a pit and there allowed to bleach. of Naples to the city of Naples, and from or- This banking process is rather expensive. chards in remoter Sicily to Palermo. At these ports the fruit is packed in boxes and put aboard the steamships. One of the biggest to be gained by leaving that which is for and most picture-que orchards belongs to winter use in the ground until cold weather Francis Chente. It is at Equa, less than twenty miles from Naples, on the crown of heavy frost. When treated by the banking an ever-verdent bluff. The fruit is picked method the crop can be most expeditiously by swarthy Italians and carried to the edge harvested by one man pushing a spade of the bluff. Below, on the placid bay, are through the bottom of the hill beneath the Mr. Chente's own sailing craft, into the roots, and being followed by another who bolds of which, by means of derricks on the carefully lifts out the stocks, allowing all the bluff, the fruit is lowered. The ships that earth to hang to the roots that will. They take in cargoes of lemons and oranges at are then placed in boxes and carted to the Naples and Palermo stop on their way to storing place where the roots are drenched take on thousands of barrels of grapes and winter. They are allowed to bleach here some more oranges. When the fruit gets until it is desirable to market. Right here here it is unloaded from the transports on | we would say that the demand for celery is long covered piers. It is usually consigned comparatively small until Thanksgiving. to Italian importers, who are the agents of The White Piome is always in demand and the growers on the Mediterranean. There especially by hotel keepers. It is attractive are only a few important firms of native and shows off well on the table, but among Americans in business. The buyers flock to gardeners the Golden Dwarf is ranked far the piers to examine the fruit, which is ex- above it, both as to flavor and keeping qualposed for inspection. All sorts and conditions of men are among the purchasers. Some have their entire capital in their pockets; others might draw a check of six figures | course, be thoroughly cleaned before bunchthat would be honored anywhere. There ing. Then tie into bunches of either six or are a few crafty "dagos" in the throng who twelve stocks as the market may demand. haven't any capital at all, and are there sur- | Carefully pack in suitable clean boxes and reptitiously to acquire a limited stock to sell you will be sure to realize good returns for in hand-carts on the streets. Nothing is all of your celery. - Popular Gardening. sold on the piers. The crowd goes in de. tachments to the big building at State and Bridge streets, and walks up two flights of stairs into a long room at the east end of blackboard above the stand on which the terms of the sale are chalked. Each bidder autumn wood, because, in the early part of a J. J. Atheriy—I must confess I did not he goes on the piers to look at the fruit. growing season, the conditions are not cultivate as well this year as in former years. The numbers on the catalogue correspond with the numbers of the manifold lots o

fruit on the piers. The Almeria steamship Columbia brongn 18,000 barrels of grapes to this city three weeks ago and the entire cargo was disposed of within a few hours for \$63,000. At least three barrels of lots of between 51 and 200 barrels are shown on the elevator. The grapes are packed in cork dust, in which hey may be preserved sometimes as long as

six months and still retain their flavor. At the end of the sales large boyers re ceive orders from the firm at the main office. allowing them to take the fruit from the piers. The cash purchasers get their orders from the basement. Then the fruit goes out into the world to please the palates of its pleasure-seeking denizens of high and low degree.- N. Y. Sun.

Lime and Ashes for Fruit Trees,

It is a well-known fact that the different varieties of fruit trees do not bloom and ripen their fruit in all parts of this country alike, or at the same time. The climate is usually held responsible for this. Fruit growers of the Middle States upon hearing leaving nothing but a stump. This sprouted of the good quality of a certain variety of gravity of wood is dependent on the pro- out new branches and now I have a good fruit grown in another part of the country, portion existing between the firm wall of tree producing fine fruit. Six years ago I have often sent off for and planted it. If the cells, fibres, and vessels, and the open lost one-third of my pear trees by blight, the result failed to correspond to the time spaces (the so-called lumina); the same I salted them thoroughly and since have and labor bestowed upon it, the planter at once jumps at the conclusion that the climate is not favorable, or that the originator is a fraud. This, however, is a great mistake in summer. Snowdrops and crocus and lily many cases. Had the soil upon which this of the valley are within the reach of all, and examined, both as to its exposure and composition, and had the knowledge thus gained are none too many to carry into the house in een brought to a practical use, a different result would have followed. I believe that the soil, as a whole, has more influence over the growth of plants and trees than the climate itself. The latter does all in the way of hastening or retarding the ripening of further than Mohl did, has shown that the are now known to be caused by fungl, which the fruit, but the former certainly influences greatly the life and progress of the tree, inasmuch as it gives or withholds the nourishment. Hence the value of a special manure wood to spring wood steadily decreases as a traced them through life and death, and pro- stitute the main ingredients of all fertilizers stem is followed up, and that, therefore, the pagated and inoculated into sound trees and for fruit trees, and many old and worn-out orchards have been made young by a judiclous application of lime, ashes, etc. In nine cases out of every ten, where a certain variety of fruit, which has always done well, suddenly refuses to bloom and bear, the cause will be found in the lack of these necessary mineral substances. A liberal application of wood ashes, or wood ashes and one in a pot, were put in a box in a dark time, will, in pearly all such cases, again creases in breadth as the stem is followed ered the cause and cure of the blight and say bring the trees to their former healthy, bearupwards to the crown, but inside the crown it comes from fungiand will spread and kill ing state. Analyses of the composition of the breadth diminishes. The greatest pro- the tree. I have specimens of the blight ground for orchards have in the last few and tied as they grew. An oil-cloth was years convinced many that very much heretofore accredited to the climate was simply at the bottom of the stem, and the farther doubt caused by the hot sun when the air is caused by the absence of these necessary inup the stem we go, the more does the influence of the spring wood zone make itself mals crawling around through the veins of This being the case, let us draw a lesson from the above, viz: In getting the plants

we could plant them in the same kind of soil They were not staked, but allowed to trail sult. Nurserymen would soon become accustomed to this new order of things, and caused by the sun's heat and the other by complaints over failures of extra good sorts tuilps in a large pot, some crocus and snowfungi, both in pears and apples, and we owe of fruit would become exceptions where they a great deal of credit to the scientific men are now the rule. - Miami Volley Farmer.

Celery Culture,

Our leading growers count on celery as a

second crop almost wholly. The plants

throughout the north are for the winter crop set out from about the 10th to the end of July. The later plantings have this advan-How the Fruits of the Mediterranean are tage: That the product keeps better in winter when the demand for a prime article cabbage or lettuce in rows about 314 or four stirred and free from weeds until the plants follow the plow so as to have the plants grow up straight and compact instead of ratum, Excelsum, Tenuifolium, etc. otherwise. If the product is designed for should be repeated several times in order to insure thorough bleaching when dug. But the first billing will be sufficient, as it has a Little sailing craft carry the lemons and superior flavor, and will keep better if packgrowers placing the cost from \$15 to \$30 per acre. It is considered there are advantages sets in. It will be none the worse for a ities. In preparing for market, trim off all the roots neatly and remove the dried and coarse outside leaf stems. They should, of

Culture of the Quince.

P. M. Augur, State Pomologist of Connecticut, says: To be successful with which is the auctioneer's stand. There is a quinces a deep, strong soil should be selected which has a good drainage. It may be necessary in some cases to put in tile to obhas a catalogue that is handed to him when tain this result. Then run the subsoil plow through at least fifteen inches deep. The trees should be set in the spring in rows 10 by 10 feet or in rows 12 feet apart and the trees of good vigor, while the Orange or these animals. Champion varieties are to be preferred. Manure the ground heavily with rich stable manure, favoring the trees and spreading it should be spread on evenly. Never stop manuring until you get sixty quinces per bushel, which is possible in most instances. have them models in their shape, but use less the better the light will be transmitted only the knife and never too much at one time. They give the best satisfaction when pruned so they will branch low. Borers must be especially guarded against. Examine the trees at least twice a year, using corded knife and soap about the base. Leaf blight is another disease with which many

the season with the Bordeaux mixture and repeat the spraying once in three or four weeks until August. This will save the foliage and secure good bright fruit.

### Bulbs Indoors and Out.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, in a chatty letter on the above topic in the Country Gentleman,

Says: Many of our hardy bulbs will stay for years in the same place, and, with merely nominal care, will bloom profusely every particular fruit done so well been thoroughly are no trouble. Later come narcissus, jonquils and daffodils; whole sheaves of these early summer. All the varieties of Iris and Chinese paonies and other tuberous-rooted things will make your garden and your rooms beautiful for weeks, and, when the lilies begin to bloom, one just draws a long breath of delight, and wishes that the summer would stand still. I have had good, bad and indifferent luck with them, but mostly good. It is true that my little group of Lilium auratum was washed out of the ground and destroyed in a small flood caused by a great thaw, after having gladdened our hearts for some years, but L. candidum, the pure white Ascension lily, is always

with us, and an everlasting delight. Did you ever try lilles for winter blooming in the house? If not, don't let this season go by without planting a few, and then thank me afterwards. Shall I tell you what I did last winter? A dezen bulbs of L. candidum. cellar and carefully covered from mice till plenty of roots had formed ; then brought up to the drawing-room and carefully staked laid on the carpet, and the pots placed in a group on the floor near a front window that opened down to the ground. They grew higher than my walst, and ob, the glory of their dazzling bloom!

Half a dozen bulbs of L. Harrisii or the white Bermuda were treated in the same way, and these plants were put on a round

and suffer far less disappointment in the re- all over the table, and one can hardly imagine the grace and beauty of the trumpet shaped blossoms. A dozen Due Van Thol drops in another, a few paper-white narcissue, one in each small pot, and a few double jonquils completed my winter garden as far as bulbs went, and kept my rooms fragrant a great part of the time. This year I have everything in train for just such another dis play.

Out-doors, 1 cut a new flower bed, and 1 have simply reveled in bulbs! Cut in the turf, and lying right in front of the house, I have a bed about 12 by 30 feet. This bed The best of the golden fruits, that flavors at a high price is never fully satisfied. The lies right in the sunshine, all day, and was prepared to the very best of my knowledge, and filled with old turfy and leafy cow manure, well mixed with the best soil I could get. All bulbs were planted with a little sand mixed in the soil nearest them ; were put three to five inches deep, according to size; were staked, and then, after the ground was slightly frezen, were well covered with coarse litter. The bed is bordered with the old-fashioned white narcissus, as well as some newer kinds, and with several sorts of jonquils. Further in are rows of lilles, chiefly Candidum, as being so reliable, but including other kinds as well, such as Au-

### Horticultural Items.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman says many people of Western New York have forgetien how apples taste, they are so scarce.

An English paper says wild strawberries were gathered in Gloucestershire on Nov 10th, not just a handful, but quite a quantity; and garden raspberries were picked and sole by a lady living at Tytherington.

ped from 800 vines 17,500 pounds of first class grapes. Samuel Mack sold from 660 vines on less than a quarter sere of land 13. 950 pounds at \$55 per ton. A vineyard of a single acre yielded 61/4 tons.

THE State Horticultural Society resolved that a law ought to be passed which shall make it the duty of the yellows commissionthe western metropolis at Spanish ports to with water before they are racked away for ors to take steps toward destroying all disease ed portions of plum and cherry trees which have the so-called black knot.

> South Jersey's cranberry crop proved partial failure, after all, being certainly 22 per cent less than last year's, and the smallst since 1884. The cause of the less was a plague of grasshoppers which infested the bogs, and lunched upon the blossoms.

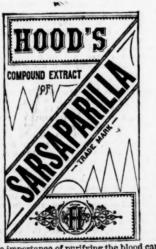
THE profits on cranberries in a good year make many anxious to engage in the culti vation of this fruit. But to fit a bog is an expensive process, costing \$100 or above per acre. And the cranberry has as many insect foes as any other fruit that is talable and hence subject to cult vation.

THE New Jersey State Agricultural Society. two years ago balloting for the best three grapes for general use, one of each color, decided in favor of the Brightor, red. Wor den, black, and Niagara, white. Few grape growers in that State would to day make any alteration in the list.

MOUNDS around trees, to protect them from mice-should be made of pulverized compact earth, beaten with a spade to make them solid and smooth and conical, with the tree in the centre, and ten inches high. If Wayne County Sayings Bank made of clods or scds, the mice will enter the trees eight feet from each other in the rows. crevices, and they will not only fail of their Special pains should be taken to have the purpose, but they will afford a biding place for

FOR fitting cloth for hot bed frames the American Cultivator recommends the followbroadcast. Afterward manure well annus L of lead, one onnee; white resin, four ounces. ing: Take pale linseed oil, three pints; sugar ly. Stable manure is always the best and Grind the sugar of lead with a little of the oil. and then add the remainder, and the resin; reduce the materials in an iron kettle over a fire, and then apply it hot with a brush. Prune the trees from the beginning so as to The more nearly the oil and resin are to color-By applying hot it hardens well on cooling.

THE preparation for heavy crops of strawberries next summer may be commenced as soon as the ground is frozen solid, if not already done. The first of the two leading requisites has been given by selecting productive varieties. The second one is to enrich trees are troubled. To step it begin early in the plants with manure. Apply it copiously between the rows, and very thinly on the plants. The rains and melting snows will carry down to the roots the soluble portions, and the straw and other fibrous parts will remain as a mulch on the surface. Those who wish to obtain valuable practical information may do so by omitting the manure from a few rows, and they will see the contrast in the diminished crop and smaller berries. Where the plantation is likely to be much exposed in winter, a thin additional layer of evergreen branches during winter will be very useful .- J. J. Thomas, in Country Gentleman



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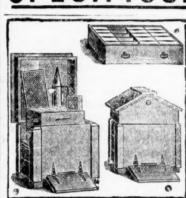
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\$5,525,215 89 

935 18 \$5,525,215 89
State of Michigan, County of Wayne. ss.:
I, Wm. Stagg, Assistant Treasurer of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STAGG, Ass't Treas. cribed and sworn to before me, this 8th

C. F. COLLINS, Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.

ttest:

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JEROME CROUL,
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Below we show three styles of watches which we offer to readers of the Farmer only, at less than wholesale prices. The watches are manufactured by the Manhatan Watch Co., of New York City, and we will guarantee them to be precisely as represented. The Company guarantee to keep the watches in repair for one year free. They are shipped direct from the factory by mail, prepaid. Now read the following offers:

### FOR \$16.00

we will send you a gentleman's hunting case gold-filled watch, handsomely engraved back and front, guaranteed to wear 15 years, with Elgin movement, and the Farange one year. The cut below is a fac simile of this watch, and it is as handsome and reliable a time-keeper as though it cost four times the money. No such watch can be purchased from a jeweler for less than three times the price asked.



### FOR THE LADIES.

As the holiday season is approaching, we have omething especially adapted for a pre-ent, a Ladys' Hunting Case Gold Filled Wat handsomely engraved front and back:



This handsome watch, with a case warranted to last 15 years, made from three sheets of metal, the two outside onesgold, the center one steel, with Elgin movement, will be sent to every subscriber upon the receipt of \$16.00, which also pays a year's subscription to the

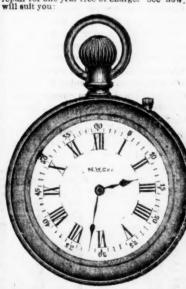
PARMER.

Or we will send a plain one, identical with the one just described except that the cases are not engraved, for \$15, and send the FARMER a year also. The cut below is an illustration of this style:



### FOR THE BOYS.

Of course every boy wants a watch, and we have just the one to suit him. This is a hand-some nickel cased watch, a reliable time-keeper, which the manufacturers guarantee to keep in repair for one year free of charge. See how, it will suit you:



This watch has stem wind, improved hand setting apparatus, smooth back and front, and is dust proof. For \$5 we will send you this watch and the Farmer for one year. If, after seeing it the watch does not suit you, the money will be refunded upon returning it to us.

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If you want one of the watches and have more time than money, you can easily get one by a little work. We make the following offer. For 30 subscribers to the Farkman at \$1.00 each we will send you one of the nickel cased watched free.
For 90 subscribers to the Farmer at \$1.00 each

we will send you either a gentleman's or lady's hunting case gold filled watch with engraved For 80 subscribers to the FARMER at \$1.00 each we will send a gold filled hunting case lady's watch, as described above but with plain cases. These watches are sent out under a guaranto from the minufacturer as well as ourselves, and we agricals of refund the price chaged for the watch if it does not give entire satisfaction. We have personally inspected these watches and feel no hesitation in saving that they are the hardsomest we ever saw except very high priced ones.

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1890.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

### RENEWALS.

The time of a large number of our subscribers expires with the end of this month. We expect that all will renew their subscriptions for 1891, and wish to impress it on their minds to do it promptly, so their names will not get off the mailing list, and thus lose some of the copies of the paper. We discontinue the paper at the expiration of the time paid for, and cannot always furnish back copies.

### TO OUR READERS.

We want to add 10 000 new names to our subscription list the coming year. With a little assistance from our rresent subscribers this can be done. All that is necessary is that when you are renewing your own subscription you make it a point to send in at least one new name. To those doing this we will send a free copy of Fanny Field's pamphlet, "Practical Turkey Raising for Market and for Profit," which everybody engaged in turkey raising ought to have, and a new beginner in the business cannot afford to be without. Further than this we wir send the FARMER for the balance of this year free to all new subscribers.

### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 25.576 bu., against 6,650 bu. the previous week, and 71,628 bu, for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 25,054 bu., against 54.467 bu, the previous week, and 21,560 bu, the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 207,379 bu., against 214,362 bu. last week, and 441,118 bu. at the corres ponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 13, was 25,186,150 bu. against 24,569,854 bu, the previous week, and 33,944,742 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 616,296 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 8,758,592 bu.

The market has moved up and down the past week as the financial situation showed signs of improvement or otherwise. There is no doubt but that an easy money market course, it would be impossible to say. With money cheaper there would be a quick rush into wheat by speculators, as the situation is strongly in favor of holders. There is no good reason, as a matter of fact, why wheat is not selling at \$1 per bushel on the interior markets of this State, provided business was in a staple condition, and public confidence was unimpaired in the sound financia; condition of monetary institutions. We have hopes that after the January settlements are over the money market will ease off, and all staple products feel the result in the improved demand and higher values obained for them. Yesterday New York and will probably be reflected in this market the

The following table exhibits the daily closing sales of Spot wheat in this market from Dec. 1 to Dec. 19, inclusive:

		No. 1	No. 2	No.
_		White.	Red.	Red
Dec.	1	95	96	91
66	2	96	97	913
64	3	9514	9656	89
64	4	94	95	90
64	5	94%	9514	90
66	6	94	9416	89
94	8	9314	94%	89
04	9	95	95 14	\$07
68	10	961/6	9614	914
66	11	97	97	93
64	12	9714	98	94
66	13	93	9336	91
64	15	59	99	94
86	16	99	9816	934
64	17	9814	93	93
66	13	93	98	93
64	19	98%	98	93

No. 2 white is quoted at 94c, No. 8 white at 84 ..

The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each day during the past week:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	May. 1 03% 1 02% 1 02% 1 08% 1 01% 1 02%
Saturday	981/4	59	****	1 11816
Monday	****	99	****	1 02%
Tuesday		99		1 024
Wednesday	99	9914		1 08%
Thu sday	93	9814	****	1 01%
Friday		****	****	1 02%

we wish to call attention to those who have their wheat yet on hand, that a tight money market is always a powerful lever in

Notes from various counties the past week, and talks with a number of leading farmers at the meetings of the live stock associations held the past week convince us that the Hessian fly is going to be a big factor in the next wheat crop. That insect is going to get away with a good share of it. His ravages will not be fully understood until spring, and then there will be a great scurry among "bears" who have sold short on May

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage

1	to Great Britain and the Continent	of Eu-
1	rope:	Bushels
L	Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe	24,597,826 19,000,000 5,184,000

On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe	5,184,000
Total pushels Nov. 29, 1890 Total previous week. Total iwo weeks ago. Total Nov. 30, 1889	48.711,826 48,709,319 44,629,212 49,248,359
and the standard appoints of for	nion and

The estimated receipts of foreign and nome-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Dec. 6, were 186 320 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Nov. 22, the receipts are estimated to have been 3,747,976 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show a decrease for those eight weeks of 2,656,408 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1889.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Dec. 6, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 980,000 bu., of which 800,000 bu, were for the United Kingdom and 180 000 for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 520,000 bu., of which 400.000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 120,000 bu. to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Dec. 6, aggregate 19,160,000 bu., of which 13,860,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 5,300,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1889 the shipments were 18.700,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Nov. 25 was estimated at 2,536,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 1,872,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Thursday was quoted firm, with fair demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 red winter, 7s. 41/4d. per cental. No. 2 spring, 7s. 7d.; California Club, 7s. 61/4d. per cental. These prices are unchanged from those reported a week ago.

### CORN AND DATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 76,011 bu. against 81,783 bu. the previous week, and -- tu. for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments!for the week were 37,399 bu. against 57,625 bu. the previous week, and - bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. The visible supply of corn in the country on Dec. 13th amounted to 1,820,469 bu., against 2,278,-385 bu. the previous week, and 5,269,283 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 457,916 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 63,238 bu. against 47,344 bu. last week, and 27,696 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. Corn has declined during the week, but every one believes it to be only temporary. It is apparent, however, that in the west hogs are being put in market before they are fully fatted, because farmers see more profit in selling corn at present figures than feeding it to hogs which sell at \$3 50 per hundred. Q 10tations here are 52c for No. 2 50% o for No. 3, 53: for No. 1 yellow, and 52%e for No. 2 vellow. In futures No. 2 for December had 52e bid, and May 55c. At Chicago orn advanced %c yesterday, closing steady. In spot, No. 1 yellow sold there at 52%c, and No. 2 at same figures, In futures No 2 for December is quoted at 52%c, January at 51%c and May at 53%c. New York was a shade lower on both spot and futures,

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted firm with fair demand. Quotations were as follows: Spot, 5s. 51/4d.; December, 58, 51/d., and January, 59, 51/d., and February at 53. 2%d. Spot and near futures are all higher than a week ago.

### OATS.

The receipts at this point for the weel were 26,433 bu., against 34,686 bu. the previous week, and - bu. for the corres ponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 11,085 bu. against 23,210 bu would mean higher wheat, how high, of the previous week and - the same week in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on December 13th was 3,390,781 bu. gainst 3,309,875 bu. the previous week, and 4,827,857 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply shows an increase of 80,906 bu. for the week indicated Stocks held in store here amount to 37,537 bu., against 37,329 bu, the previous week and 165 445 bu, the corresponding week in 1889. Again oats have declined, more because other grains have than from any weakness. No. 2 white are now selling at 45%c per bu., No. 2 mixed at 45%c, and light mixed at 45%c. Receipts are light and stocks in store amount to little or noth-Chicago showed an improvment and this ing. At Chicago yesterday oats showed no change from the previous day. No. 2 mixed. 41%@42c; No. 2 white, 43%@44c; No. 3 mixed, 40@41c. In futures No. 2 for December sold at 41%c. January at 41%c, and May at 45% c. The New York market was active and higher yesterday. No. 2 white, 50@50%c; white western, 49@56; mixed western, 48@50c; No. 2 Chicago, 501/4@ 50%c. In futures quo ations were as follows: D-cember, 49%c; January, 49%c; May, 51%c.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

RUTTER

Our local butter market remains station ary as to values, with a firm tone for choice stock. Fine dairy is quoted at 18@20c, and extra would command a little more. Creamery ranges in price from 22@26c, the latter an outside figure only paid for very choice. The Chicago market is fairly active, the movement of stock making a fair average for the season. The market closed steady and a shade higher. Quotations there yesterday were as follows. Fancy separator goods, 28@29c; fine, 25@ 27c; fair to good, 22@24c; fancy dairies, 22@23c; medium to good, 18@22c; roll butter, 14@16c; packing stock, fresh, 10@ 133; old, 6@8c. At New York the market is quiet, but western butter is firm and a shade higher. Quotations in that market

resterday were as follows:		
Treamery, State palls, best	25 26	0726 027
reamery, State and Penn., seconds	20	@25 @29%
Creamery, Penn., best		-
extras	25	<b>Q</b> 56
ends, extra		@25
tate dairy, mair minimi toos and pro-	20	A 09

	P. d Jalela manual	40	
١	Entire dairie, seconds	18	@20 @3:
1	State dairy, firkins, extras	20 18	020
١	WESTERN STOCK.		
1	Creamery, Elgin, extra		<b>23</b> 0
1	Creamery, other Western, extras	29	0339
1	Creamery, Western, average firsts		028
١	Creamery, Western, seconds	21	0.25
١	Creamery, Western, thirds	20	@21
d	Creamery, Western, fourths	15	@17
1	Creamery, Western, June, extras	-	0.2
1	Creamery, Western, June, firsts	20	@21
١	Creamery Western, June, seconds		@15
1	Western imitation creamery. firsts	23	0 25
1	Western imitation creamery, seconds	18	23
ı		13	@1
1	Western dairy, firsts	19	02
١	Western dairy.s econds	14	01
d	Western dairy, thirds	11	@15
	Western factory, June, extra	13	@1
	Western diding sunty becomes to		
	firs's		@11
-	Western factory, fresh, extras	21	02
	Western factory, fresh, firsts	16	01
	Western factory, seconds	12	@1
	Western dairy and factory, thirds	10	@1
	CHERSE.		

There is not a feature of int rest in the market at present. Values are unchanged, and rauge from 101/ @11c on full creams, with some sales of large lots at 102. a very low price for this season of the year. O her markets are in about the same shape as our wn. At Chicago the market is reported fairly active and steady at the following range: Strictly choice full cream twins, 9%@10%c; do cheddars, 9%@9%c; do Young Americas, 101/@10%c; full cream goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a fractional discount from above; pound skims. 716@9c; hard skims, 3@6c; brick cheese 11@12c. At New York the movement is light, the financ al flurry undoubtedly affecting the market, as well as the fact that the late makes are not keeping well and are shunned by exporters. Quotations in that

- 1		-	-	
1	market yesterday were as follows:			
	Sta'e factory, fancy, full cream, fall.	9560	2	9
	State factory choice full cream	940	n	9
	State factory, fine, full cream	8 6	3	93
1	State factory, good	814		
	State factory, fair	7360	7	83
,	State factory ordinary		8	
.	State factory, skims, fine, small		2	
	State factory, skims, average, small	3 6	2	6
ı	State factory, light skims, choice	616		
	State factory, skims, fine	6 6		
	State factory, skims good		à	
	State factory, skims, medium	3162		
	State factory, full skims		Ž	
	Ohio flats, fine, fall		2	
	Ohio flats, early		8	
	Pennsylvania skims		0	

### THE STATE GRANGE.

Report of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Michigan state Grange made a report on Friday last announcing the opinions of the Grange upon various public questions, and especially upon the subject of national legislation. It is ineresting as expressing the views of a large ody of leading farmers, who have been studying public questions for a number of years. The conclusions they arrived at shows that they have not only studied such questions from the stand point of farmers, but in con ection with the business interests of the country at large.

Upon the silver question they commend the coinege law of the 51st Congress, inasmuch as t embodied the essential features of the polioy advocated by a resolution of the preceding annual convention of Michigan's State Grange. The report says: "The action of Congress adds to our currency an annual increase of about \$14,000,000, which, with the \$20,000,000 of gold production not used in the arts, will give an addition to the circulating medium of our country of about \$74,000,000. The results of this legislation have been most satisfactory." The committee recommend that the entire

product of the gold and silver mines, not used arts, should be utilized by the government as a basis for issuing legal tender treasury notes in quantities sufficient to meet the requirements of the increase in population and ousiness, and that such issue should be at least \$12,000,000 a month, the surplus, after payment for the bullion, to be used in the pur chase of government bonds; also that there be a free and unlimited exchange of such notes for gold and silver bullion at its coin value, less expense of coinage. The committee believe that such an exchange would absorb the entire product of the mines available for comage; that a deduction of from two to three per cent would cover cost of transportation, assay, coinage, etc., and that such exchange would also prevent any dangerous

influx of foreign metal.

"The amount asked for," says the report,
"is only sufficent to keep pace with the inorease of business, and, if not furnished at me, must be furnished from abroad, or finandal stringency and business depression must follow. It supplied from abroad the American people are taxed to the extent of the interest and dividend on the capital thus furnished, while if supplied at home, in the senner indicated, that amount would be

In regard to loans by the government to the people, the committee in this report regret hat other organizations indorse such a propo ion, and express itself as vigorously op-sed to such a policy. The committee be we that the loan of one billion of treasury notes to the people, through whatsoever course, would lead to a wild clamor for credit; and that no system of distribution could be devised or its operation so guarded as to prevent partiality and favoritism; that it would result in helpless mendicants, depending on government charity, thriftless improvidence, and, in short, prove a curse instead of a bless and, in short, prove a curse instead of a bless-ing. The committee express surprise that the National Grange should allow itself to be carried away by such a clamor. "What the farmers need," says the committee, "are greater facilities for paying debts, not for tracting them; better remuneration for speculate on capital, not their own." The committee therefore recommend that the Grange should express earnest dissent from the action of the National Grange, for the fur ther reason that it was against the cardin principles of the declaration of purposes

the Grange.
Relative to government warehousing of farm products the committee deciare the proposition to be unjust, impractical and utoplan. If farm products were to be so stored and advances made on them, why not the products of all other industries? The committees expressed hope that the Grange would declare emphatic disapproval of the

The agricultural depression, the committee e rapid and cheap transportation facilities and the increased home supply of heretofo heavy patron countries, than to the acts of demonetizing silver in Germany, Scandinavia and the United States, and the cessation of silver coinage in France.

The committee refers to the vast expansion of agriculture in America, with the extension of railroads throughout the

of agriculture in America, with the extension of ralicoads throughout the west, and the improvements in farm machinery, aided by the free land system: "The expansion has been so great that from 90,000,000 acres under outtration at the close of the war, it has inocessed to 212,500,000 acres, and the average yield per acre of farm produce as a waole has been largely increased." The extension of the cultivated areas of other countries was far greater, in the aggregate, than the extension in the United States, though the progress was not so fast in any one country. A few statistics of the enormous ratio of increase were given, with the following conclusion: "Here, then, we find ample cause for the world-wide then, we find ample cause for the world-wide. not so fast in any one country. A few statistics of the enormous ratio of increase were given, with the following conclusion: "Here, then, we find ample cause for the world-wide depression in agriculture, as compared with other fields of production. While the import demand of western Europe for agricultural products was wholly supplied by eastern Europe, Egypt and North America, the profits of capital and labor invested in and applied to agriculture were fairly proportionate to the profits of capital and labor employed in other branches of production. But now, with forty-four different nations competing for that market, with a supply so greatly disproportioned to the demand, no other result than a decline in prices all around could or should be expected."

The outlook! n foreign countries the com-

mittee believed was not favorable to imme mittee believed was not favorable to immediate relief, owing to the probable indefinite expansion of the cultivated areas of Russia, India, Atrica, Australia, New Zealand and South America. But for the United States the affairs were more cheerful. The rapid expansion of cultivation had ceased for want of territory, and bereafter the population would increase faster in proportion to the fields of agriculture; and the committee hopes the policy adopted by Congress would build up irdustries and enlarge and extend the old, and thereby increase the bome deid, and theraby increase the bome de

the oid, and thereby increase the home de-mand and hasten the day of the farmers' emancipation from European dependence. In conclusion the committee say there is a great improvement in the Agricultural De-partment at Weshington since it has been elevated to the position of a cabinet depart-ment, but they believe the Department stall faits short of what it shoud he, and suggest that the Sagretary of the Depar ment be refalls short of what it should be, and suggest that the Secretary of the Depar ment be requested to carry out the plan of ascertaining the ratio of suppy to demand of all export products, during the planting, growing, harvesing and marketing season, for instance, ascertaining the acresge of wheat in all wheat-producing countries, the probable yield, export, etc.; and then estimate the ratio of price to supply. It would stop speculation on future prices. False reports of crop failures or abundance would be at once detected and gain no credit, and the producer would get the proper return which the unobstructed law of supply and demand should give him.

should give him.

It was suggested to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture that he request the partment of Agriculture that he request mecessary appropriation from Congress and further suggested that if Congress refused that the funds now used in the useless distribution of seeds might be more properly employed in the above mentioned manner, which is eminently true.

The report of the legislative committee was

also made. The report commended the two-cent rai road fare inw, and asked that means be taken to include 'p-clai charter roads in the law; the probibition of oleomargarine and lke goods from all State in-titutions was requested; the election of Senstors by a direct vote of the peop e was commended, and the legislature was requested to use its if fluence to prohibit the sale of liquor at the World's Fair.

### HORTICULTURE AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Committee on Schedules of the Columbian Exposition has prepared one for the Horticultural Department. This has not yet Hemlock L ke, was omitted by mistake. been accepted by the National Commission, and if its members have any idea of what is just and proper to this department, it never will be. It is simply a monstrosity, and is condemned by every horticulturist, be he florist, pomplogist or nurseryman, with whom we have had an opportunity to discuss it. The schedule is divided into six departments, namely, Viticulture, Hortfculture, Floriculture, Arboriculture, Pomology, and Appliances and Methods of Horticulture. Under the head of Hortfculture are four classes Garden vegetables and their cultivation, market and truck gardening, esculent vegetables, garden tools and other accessories of gardening. Only this and nothing more. Viticulture-vine growing and wine making, is given the place of honor.

As we have always understood the matter, norticulture, in its entirety, includes pomology, floriculture, landscape gardening, veg etable growing and vineyard culture, and all accessories to those branches; and to degrade it to a position where it only includes the cultivation of vegetables argues either a total lack of knowledge on the part of the committee, or an attempt to belittle a most important industry.

Nearly every State has its horticultura ociety, and truck or market gardening is really given less attention than any other branch of horticulture which these societies are designed to advance.

It is very apparent that the schedule committee, in grouping these departments, has taken the word horticulture in the narrow sense which lexicographers have seen fit to give it. The dictionaries define hortiords hortus, a garden; cultum, to cultivate But the ancient gardens to which this term was applied were not market or truck garvegetables, and a gardener was supposed to be proficient in the cultivation of all these-To-day an English gardener must understand fruit growing, the cultivation of flowers. landscape gardening and the management of hot-houses. An English or Scotch garden is a thing of beauty as of utility, as were the gardens of old, and not confined to the mere production of vegetables. The first garden mentioned in sacred history contained apples, as manking have a good right to remember, and the golden apples of the ancients grew in the gardens of the Hesperides. In modern days, therefore, the term Horticulture has come to mean, just as it did in former ages, the cultivation of everything in the form of fruits and flowers, and the narrow construction placed upon the term is utterly untenable at this day. Let the schedule committee at on e take steps to amend the schedule for this department, so as to place it on a basis which will accord with the views of modern horticulturists, or they may rest assured that there will be a very large vacancy in the space assigned horticultural exhibits at the Columbian Fair.

A REPORT from Denver says the unsettled condition of the silver market is causing serious trouble among Colorado smelters, and those mines producing low grade ores, and unless something is speedily done by Congress hundreds of low-grade mines in the State will be compelled to shut down. When the price of silver went up under the present silver bill the low grade producers sent thousands of tons to the smelters, which was purchased at the advanced price. The smelters are now loaded down with low grade ore which cannot profitably be treated at the present price of silver. They figure their loss since the decline at 10 cents per ounce on \$4,500,000 worth of mineral. Hundreds of mines in the west are expecting to shut down. At present prices there is about 80 cents worth of silver in a standard dol-

BETWEEN 30,000,000 and 40 000,000 gallons of wine were made in the United States this year, of which California produced more than half. Seven-eighths of the grapes of California go to the wine-press. According to the new census there are 400,000 scres devoted to vineyards in the country, of which 800,000 are in bearing. Of the area of bearing vines in the country California alone has 156,000 acres.

### Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge.

The Youth's Companion announces as an mportant accession to its list of contrioutors, the Lord Calef-Justice of England, Lord Celeridge, who will write on "Success at the Bar." Sir Morell Mackenzie, physician to the late Emperor of Germany, stributes a similar paper on "Success in The outlook a foreign countries the comMichi gan Swine Breeders Association.

The annual meeting of the State Swine Breeders' Association was held in the Capitol at Lansing on Tuesday afternoon.

President Rouse being absent, L. W. Barnes, of Byron, occupied the chair. The attendance was excellent, and Secretary M Bride reported an increased membership. which shows that the great American hog is still doing pretty well.

The treasurer's report showed a balance in the Treasury.

Toree papers were read before the meet ing. The first one, by L. F. Conrad, of Wacousta, on "The best methods of maturing hogs to produce the best results." C E. Lockwood, of Washington, fellowed with one on "Preparing swine for the show ring," and O. S. Bristol, of Almont, another.

The "question box" was filled, and r fford" ed ample room for discussing nearly all questions of interest to breeders and feeders, The election of fifeers resulted as follows:

President, L. W. Barnes, of B you; Vice-President, L. F. Conrad, of Wacousts: secretary, Quincy McBride, of Barton; treasurer, G. W. True, of Armada; Directors, H. W. Riley, of Greenville, and Frank Kiley, of Portland.

It was decided to pool the swine interests of the State and make the best possible exhibit at the world's fair. The next annual me-ting will be held in Lansing the second Tueasday in December, 1891.

### A Correction.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer

In the communication giving description of shipment of Merinos to Austrilla, recently made by Mr. R D. Clark, of Addison, Vt., the mention of a fine two year-old ram selected from the flock of Mr. John P. Ray, of December 16, 1890. CORRESPONDENT.

### Stock Notes.

THE Shorthorn Dichess helfer purchased by C. F. Moore, of S:. Clair, at the sale of Rigdon Huston, has a nice red heifer calf.

JOHN M. FISHBECK of Maple Hill Stock Farm, reports the foliowing sale from his herd of Shor horns: To John Dammon, of Fieming, Livingstone Co., the bull calf Red Date, calved December 26, 1889; sire, 37th Duke of Hills tale 80103; dam, Helen, by Baronet Belle Bates 47411, tracing to imported Victoria by Swiss Boy.

have sold from their flock of Merino sheep wold, Union City; one ram to James Powers, Cilmax; one ram to M. W. Cambrun, Batavia; nine ewes to E. Bostwick, Union

QUINCY MCBRIDE, of Barton, reports the following sales of Duroc Jerseys from the Michigan. Spiritwood Farm herd : One boar to Wm. H. Evans, Rishmore, O ; one boar to F. D. of Deratur, is dead, aged Wnitall, Trenton; one boar to W. S. Beeman, Ovid; pair of pigs to L. E. Bacon, Charlotte; pair of pigs to C. O. Datton, Plainfield: one sow to J. E. Combs. Mulbury, Ind.; one boar to W. W. Morrison Kalamszoo; one boar to J. J. Hubbard Monticello, Iowa; one boar to A. D. De culture as the art of cultivating gardens, the Garmo, Highland; four head to C. W. Mansderivation of the word being the two Latin field, Ypsilanti; one boar to W. A. Alexan-Beekman, Vermontville; three head to Meade Bros., Brookside; one sow to A. De dens. They contained fruits, flowers and Garmo, Highland Station; yearling sow to F. D. Frieke, North Branch; three head to W. E. Smith, Chicago, Ill,; pair to L. H. Cole, Eston Rapids; one boar to C. Merrill. Pittsburg; one sow to D. Whitall, Trenton one sow to Alpha Simpson, Burton; pair to W. W. Simmons, Jones; pair to W. D. Talmadge, Ray, Ind.; one boar to Hon. R. B. Caruss, St. Johns; pair sows to Peter Lamarsh. Wheatley, Oat.; one boar to A. Bee man. Bennington; one boar to D. McKellon Wallacetown, Oat.; one sow to Cyrus Mer reli, Pittsburg. Mr. McBride writes; "The FARMER has sold the maj rity of the above through a small add. Our herd is wintering finely, and are all sold out of the pig crop of the spring farrow of 1890, with the exception of one choice sow."

THE young Emperor of Germany seem to think it a waste of time for his subjects to learn Latin and Greek. He prefers that they should be masters of their own language and literature. - Chi :ago Tribune. And we think the Emperor is right. There s altogether too much time spent in study-

ing the heathen mythology and its loves and quarrels, to the neglect of precical knowledge which will be useful in the business of life. Every citizen should know the history and language of his own country. How else can be understand his duties or his privileges as a citiz : b? The world i becoming filed up with educated fools, who can read Pato and Homer in the original but are unable to earn a living in an honorable way. They have a great admiration for the ancients, know all about their manners and customs, but know less about the practical business affairs of life than the boys raised on the stree's who never saw the inside of a school-house.

REPORTS of the meetings held by Shorthorn and H sistein-Friesian cattle breeders at Lansing the past week, will appear in next issue.

Kalakana, of the Sandwich Islands, as it threatens to take the value of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and his dominious. He is therefore coming to this country, and will visit Washington to discass the provisions of the McKinley bill regarding free sugar and the proposed bo inty to producers. The King's ides, in which his advisers support him, is to ask the United States to extend its sugar bounty scheme to the Hawaiian Islands for the remaining term of the treaty. This he regards as the only equitable mode of reciprocating to Hawaii for the advantages he gives the United States in the existing treaty. The old tariff practically gave a bounty of two cents per pound on Hawaiian sugar, and it will be asked that this bounty be continued, as the King holds that the spirit of the treaty was to place Hawaiian sugar on precisely the same plane as American sugar.

from the Portland Observer.

In another part of this paper will be found the advertisement of the MICHIGAN FARM-ER, the best agricultural paper without exception, published in this country; not only hat, but it is a Michigan paper, full of agricultural news, stock reports, and everything else of importance to Michigan farmers, Michigan stockmen, Michigan stockmisers

From the Owosso Times:

Every farmer in Michigan would be benefitted in a year many times its cost if they read the MICHIGAN FARMER. In fact we think it the duty of for ners to heartily support this paper. Another thing we believe is, that a great many Michigan papers are making a big mistake by giving some cheap tra by agricultural paper at a small cost in n to their own subscription price This class of papers benefit; no one and has a tendency to injure legitimate agricultural papers like THE FARMER.

From the Niles Sun: Every farmer in Michigan would be bene fitted in a year many times it; cost if they read the Detroit MICHIGAN FARMER. In fact we think it the outy of farmers to the inter heartly support this paper. The FARMER penses. s the main agricultural paper of the State; s ably edited and with special reference to the interests of Michigan farmers. Besides its articles, its miscellaneous department is very attractive, and it is a good paper to have in the family.

### Cheap Holiday Fares,

The Chicago & West Michigan, Detroit, Lunsing and Northern, and the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Rallways will sell excursion tickets from all stations along their lines, including Michigan City, Ind., Kansington and Caicago, I.l., for the holidays, at averted by the presence of mind of a few of one fare and a third for the round trip. lickets will be on sale Dec. 24th, 25th and 31st, 1890, and Jan. 1st, 1891. The tickets will be good going on date of sale only but will be good to return up to and including Jan. 31, 1891. Tickets will be on sale at all stations on the lines and agents will furnish full information, or it can be obtained by addressing G to DcHaven, Gen. Passenger Agent, Grand Rapids. These companies have opened up a very fine office in the Hammond Block, in this City, on the ground floor, and have put Wm. A. Gavett, the well known railread man, in charge of it as General Agent.

### Wabash Holiday Rates.

Oa Dec. 24, 25, 31, and January 1st, the Wabash R. R. will sell excursion tickets to all points East of the Mississippi River, including Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo , at BOSTWICK & STUDLEY, of Union City, one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good on all trains and valid two rams to F. Barnhart, Union City; one to return up to and including January 33, ram to John Wells, Sherman; one ram to A. 1891. City Ticket offce, 9 Fort St. West, C. Rie, Union City; one ram to M. Gris- Hammond Ballding. Depot foot 12th St.

### NEWS SUMMARY

Michigan . There is not a distillery in the State of

Dr. Thomas Browning, prominent resident Ten carloads of Christmas trees have been shipped from Gregory, Livingston County, to

eastern cities. A telescope costing three hundred dollars has been added to the equipment of the Bay City high school.

Two years ago Durand claimed but 200 in pabliants. Now the town has 700, an in-An Owosso firm has bought 493,400 pounds

of pork at an average of 41/2c, making over The Holly Advertiser tells of an Oakland County man who has 100 turkeys averaging 28 pounds each. He is keeping them for

The Centreville Observer says C.S. Hovey, of that place, has lost 72 swine by bog cholera this fall. The disease has been quite bad in

While arguing a case in Justice Brown' ourt at Grard Rapids on Wednesday, P Voorhees, well-known attorney, suddenly fell

The Flint Globe says a load of poultry brought into that city and collected among the farmers of Davison and Burron townships. onsisted of 154 turks and weighed 1,500 lbs. Saginaw Courier Herald: Frank Percy, of Kochville, raised 1,300 bushels of turnips on 1½ acres, and 96 bushels of buckwheat on wo acres the present season. This is a large

The Lapeer Democrat says H. D. Goodrich, of Arcadia township, is killing rabbits by the wegon-load. The pests were devasta ing his orchards; now the neighbors are feasting

The creditors of the Alabama branch of the

R. G. teters firm have agreed to withdraw

the attachments against the property and grant the company a year's time. The liabilities in Alabama amount to \$100,000. Michael Gleason. who had been in jail at Grand Rapids for three months broause no one would go on his bail bonds, died at his home at Plaintied on Tuesday. It is said

aure ed to extend their lines to the city limits to meet the Ypsilanti road. Captain C. N. Thayer, one of the oldest planeers of the State, died at his home in Ann Ar or on Sunday last, aged 89. He came to Michigan in 1824, and when he settled in Ann

rbor there were but nine houses in the town Charlotte Republican: J. H. Racey is very proud of the yield he secured this season from a piece of swamp ground. From four seres he gathered 450 bushels of con. 1,2 ( bu-hels of turnips and 150 bushels of rutaba-

Nashville News: A Coatesville, Ind., farme aised a pumpkin so big that he can't get n his collar.—Ex. Well, as the pumpkin is i ger than the c-liar why doesn t he put the eliar in the pumpkin? Some prople don't eem to have any originality about them. St. Johns Independent: Our agricultural

IT seems "free sugar" does not suit King many places. The Webster Farmers' Club, which rank as one of the oldest and most vigorous or genzetions of its kni in the State, has elected A Olsaver president W. E. Boyden and E. Nordmen vi e-presidents, Erw n. Ball orresponding secretary and Ray McColl re-

> The secured oreditors of of Man'stee Salt & Lumber Co. received the amount of their claims in full and the unsecured got 55.7 nts on a dollar. A sindica'e bough arge percentage of the latter claims at 80 cents, and is reported to have cleared \$250,000 on the transaction.

> The Adrian Times says: Mr. B. I. Laing. of Lenawes Junction, recently so d' 16 bogs which averaged 251 pounds, their are being seven months and twenty days. This we believe to be abead of anything recently reported in this line, and we consider it a mark worthy the aim of every intelligent farmer.

H. P. Wyman, of Grand Rapids, and Chas. Borden, of Grand Haven, have purchased 20,000 acres of newly timbered lands in Southern Missouri, the hardwood on which they will at once cut Up. They calculate it.

What Contemporaries Think of "The will take 20 years to exhaust the timber with the two big mills they will put in operation."

Adrian's waterworks are to be sold under a mortage. The city could buy them for \$15,000, the annual interest on which sum at four per cent is \$3,000. The city has bitherto paid an annual rental of \$10,000, yet the o are a good many citizens who object to the parchage of the waterworks on the ground that the water is bad, supply inadequate, etc.

he water is bad, supply inadequate, et The Flint & Pere Marquette railroad cor The Flint & Pere Marquette railroad con-pany has a piece of track in St. Clair County 12½ miles long which they claimed was not profitable and wanted to take up. The people along the line didn't pripose to have it that way and appealed to Railroad Commissioner Rob. who says the company must operate tch, who says the company must operat

the road. Two young ladies who keep a milliners stor at Goodrich, Genesse Co., complained to their landiord that the roof of their store lead The landlord had the shingles ripp id off, the men did not finish shing log it, a neavy rais ptorm came up, and the laces and the bwere sadiy damsged. The owners tock sued the land ord for damages, and my a verdict in their favor, too.

The alumni of the Agricultural College w endeavor to raise by subscription, a fund of \$2 500 to release the nouse of Ex President Abbott at Lansing from a mortgage of that sum. The State board of Agriculture slowing the venerable ex-president a salary of \$1.000 in recognition of his long and efficient service, but this is reduced nearly one-half by the interest on the mortgage and other expenses.

The annual exhibit of the Michigan Poultry Association was hold at Battle Cre k this week with 2,00) fowls on hand and cackling. Judge Haug of Direit, sent on eight fine birds which did not join the music. The crate containing tuem had been piaced too near the steam pipes of the express car and the lowis were resided before reached. fowls were roasted before reaching Battle Creek. Taey were valued at \$100.

The school children of Saginaw gave a renring of the cantata of "Sinta Claus the night of the 18th. Willie Kimbail, the fros king, went too near the Greek fire and his oction batting suit ignited. A scene of in-describable confusion followed and a panie which would have resulted in the repetition of the citizens and teachers present.

Mrs. Jacob Revels, of Ovid, deserted has husband for a man named Johnson who was a member of a wandering colored minstry troupe, and eloped with him. Johnson was obliged to leave the troupe, and he and anher member earned a precarious living singing in sa cons. etc., for about six w. when vengence overtook him in the the Revels woman at Ann Arbor last week.
On trial, Johnson went to the Ionia House of orrection for 14 months, and Mrs. Revels Detroit for a year.

Dealers in "green goods" (counterfelt greenbacks) tried to open negotiations with the postmaster at Alger. He reported the matter and under instructions from the post-office department took the sgenoy officed. Then the department made strangements for capturing the dealer and arrested him with capturing the dealer and arrested him with 500 bills in his possession. Some fifty letters from persons who wanted to secure some of the counterfeit money were captured, ar the writers are wondering how they are going

Delos Staples, on trial at Ionia for crooked deals with his fellow countrymen in the line of blueberry bushes, bronze turkeys, seed wheat, etc., was found gulity after half an hour's deliberation by the jury, and will be sentence i in January. The penalty is 13 months imprisonment and \$500 fine. One of the victims, who came up from Ohio to teatiff, ordered 2,000 h upsherry plants of which tify, ordered 2,000 b ueberry plants, of which 600 were dead when he got them; he pianted 1.200 and not one lived. A. J. Dickson, of Danby, testified that he went to the woods and pulled up the p ants Staples sold as blueberries. As to the wheat, a Portland man testified he had sold Staples common when at 90 cents per bushel, and sent it in small packages wherever Staples directed. A clear case was made out against Mr. Blueberry Staples on the berry business.

General.

The past Whittier was eighty-three years old on the 17th. Petroleum in considerable quantities has been found at Chinook, Montana. The was bored for water, and oil was found at

The apportionment bill passed the House without amendment and the is fixed at 356. Michigan will have twelve representatives in the 53rd Congress.

of their assembling was kept secret, it is shrewdly supposed the object is the inevitable trust. Gen. A. H. Terry, of the U. S. army, died at

Stove manufacturers were in session at

New Haven, Conn., on the 16th. He was in the Union army during the entire civil war, emissing in 1861. Lionel Burnett, the 16-year old son of Mrs.

Francis Hodgson Burnett, and brother to the original "Little Lord Fauntleroy," died at Paris a few days ago, of consumption. By the burning of an unoccupied church in New York city on the 17th, J. B. Bentle, \$50,000 painting, "Tae Ideal Head of Carist

which was on exhibition, was destroyed. The

church was also pretty well cleaned out. The private banking house of S. A. Kean & on the 17th. The deposits were between \$600,000 and \$700,000; and it is hoped the n fuil.

By the derailment of a portion of an ex-

press train on the Intercolonial railway be-tween Hailfax and Qu.bec, near Levis, a second-class car was dashed against the abut-ment of a bridge and five persons killed and A thousand dollars raised in Peru, Ind., for the advancement of the cause of home rule in Ireland, has been returned to the donors by the trustees who held it. Owing to the

in the Irish party it was thought inad-

A Chicago firm has just filled a novel order for ex-Chicagoans residing in the vicinity of Shanghai, China, who sent for 100 dozen live quail, for the purpose of propagating the cheeerful "B b White" in the Orient. Thirty Street-cars will be running between Ann dozen have teen sent on. The Supreme Court of Minnesota has hand-

The Supreme Court of Siture 30 km as a named down a decision which confirms to the Duluth & Iron Range railroad the titles to nearly four million acres of land in the northern part of the State. The tract extends for ten miles on either side of the railroad. Arthur Hoyt Day, who murdered his wife ast July, was banged at Welland, Ont., on

Toursday. He had committed bigamy and had to one se between his two wives, with the prospect of a trial for the crime. T. P. Dudiey and Maggie Thompson, expert telegraphers, were arrested at Calcago on Wednesday by a U. S. marshal, charged with asing Western Union telegraph wires to deusing Western Union telegraph wires to de-fraud perper. The pair tapped the wires and sent in bogus race returns, cashed the pool-

room tickets and cleared out. Secretary of War Proctor in imates it may gun factory at some point on the Pacific growing wheat not looking as well a nee the ecent snow went off, as it did before. The coast of sufficient capacity to supply the gunt required for the armament of that coast. required for the armament of that const. The estimated expense is \$349 000 for the plant and \$1,135,200 for equipment, or a total or \$1,484,200.

The easiern part of New York State and northern part of Penns, Ivania, New Jersey and Delaware, were visited by severe snow and wind storms on the 17th Pittsburg experienced the worst snowstorm in five ye Va., which certainly seems like a mistake in

Paul Holtz, of Chicago, a lad of 16, who murdored his father one night this week, confessed his orime and declared he did so hecause his father starved hi. The boy got \$6 per week, which his father took from him and did not give him enough to eat. His

A bill providing for the systematic exploration of Alaska will come up before Congress next week. It proposes to send a party of army officers, soldiers, etc., into the interior, to explore it and ascertain its resources and provides \$160,000 for the expenses of the trip, which shall consume a period of three years.

Oklahoma was settled in a hurry, and not a few of its settlers evaded legal restrictions in taking up their holdings. Everything else

seems lawless and and a petition dec ture illegal is on section thinks it he by the legislature.

Dec

W. H. H. Mil'er vate letter through frank, and an effor U. S. grand U. 8 grand jury nois indict him for penalty of \$300 for velopes for other t

The sa'e of res Wisconsin did not but on Thursday papors all made o one and blanket in the court-house be first in line who homa scenes will p Daniel B Favers

who died about the aggregating \$2,1 0 logical semina New York city's which received to those which are done which are d limited means, and cational advantage Some millionaire take a bold step to free coinsge of silv A bar of silver con a certificate of fine presented at the Washington, and manced. The dem

fused. Then a write ned from the l government to reft tested. There are one the Lands who are ver ikely to make troutroops. Bu I Head, police, who led the and fired the shots of wounds received brought news to the on the 18th that 15 s'ege at Day's rar

Sitting Buil, the troubles since 1876, the Indian price. Major McLaugh.in on the eve of depai When Indians once these lands they ar follow them and the fenseless settlers a Sitting Bulls friend cluding his son Ba same time, and four

Another plot to

duli month when a p

The Edinburg tov from the list of citize The unpleasantner of Parnell and McC aght at Ballynahil blackthorn cudae s who later in the day ing a crowd at Cast

which struck him fu was terrible, as the the cyclids, and no hand, but it is thou

NEW ADV

nded by a quantit

WANTED.—A g man with sm dairy farm. Ad res wanted-A you to go west and good chance for the Farm r," this office

FOR On terms to suit LAMBRA

Shorthorn Cattle Gask

W.H

On Tuesday

THRMS OF SALE-N C. L. SOPER, Anctic OAKLA 380 PI

106 FRENC

at this Greates on earth; ame FORTY PRICES BEYO

M. W. DUNHA R'y, between Tu TRAUGOTT S

WOOL I 30 TO 66 CR DETR seems lawless and illegal in that territory, and a petition declaring the present legislature illegal is on its way to Congress. No section thinks it has received fair recognition by the legislature.

w. H. Mil'er, attorney general of the United States, is charged with sending a private letter through the mails under his official frank, and an effort is being made to have the U. 8 grand jury now in session at Ind anapois indict him for so doing. The law fixes a penalty of \$300 for using franked official exvelopes for other than official business.

The sa'e of reservoir lands in Northern Wisconsin did not begin until this morning; but on Thursday night 150 men with their papers all made out and equipped with pro-visions and blankets made a rush for positions in the court house square at Wausau, so 98 10 oe first to line when the office opeus. Okla oma scenes will probably be repeated.

Daniel B Faverweather, of New York city, Daniel B Faverweather, of New York city, who died about three weeks ago, left be quests aggregating \$2,10,000 to 19 colleges and a theological seminary, and \$95,000 to five of New York city's hospitals. The colleges which received these benefactions are not those which are most famed arroad, but those which are doing excellent work with itmited means, and giving high tone and educational advantages to their respective localities.

Some millionaire mining men are about to take a bold step to test the question of the free coinage of silver under the present law. A bar of silver containing 1,600 counces, with a certificate of fineness from the mint will be presented at the treasury department at Washington, and its equivalent in coin demanded. The demand will of course be refused. Then a writ of mandamus will be obtained from the United States Court and a legal battle to low in which the right of the government to refuse coin for builton will be government to refuse coin for bullion will be tested.

There are one thousand Indians in the Bad Lands who are very defant and bottle and likely to make trouble for the United States troops. Bull head, the lieutenant of Indian police, who led the capture of Sitting Bull, and fired the shots which killed him, has died of wounds received in the fight. A courier horse the results of the capture of the capt brought news to the camp on Cheyenne river on the 18th that 15 men were in a state of Siege at Dair's ranone, 50 miles away, and resisting a considerable force of Indians. A force of 100 men went to the rescue.

Sitting Buil, the old Sloux chief who has been at the betom of most of the Indian troubles since 1876, was killed in a fight with the Indian price, sent under orders from Major McLaughda to arrest him, as he was on the eve of departure into the Bad Lands. When Indians once get into the fastnesses of these lands they are safe, as troops cannot follow them and they can make raise on definite them. fenseless settlers as they please. Bight of Sitting Buls friends in camp with him, inding his son Blackbird, were killed at the same time, and four of the Indian police.

### Foreign.

Another plot to murder the Czar. It's a duli month when a plot isn't natched in Rissia. The conspiracy incubator runs the year

mous vote, at a full meeting, adopted a resolution by which Parnell's name was crassed from the list of citizens.

The unpleasantness between the adherents of Parnell and McCartty resulted in a free fight at Bailynahili on the 16 h, in which blackthorn cudes and stones were freely made as arguments hard to resist. Parcell, who later in the day stood in a wagon addressing a crowd at Castle Comer, was completely blinded by a quantity or lime thrown at him, which struck him full in the face. The pain was terrible, as the lime became caked under the eyelids, and no means of relief were at band, but it is thought his eyesight will be

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A good, steady, middle as man with small family, to take care dairy farm. Address "Farmer," this office.

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Ou terms to suit purchaser, the Percheron

LAMBRA 3653 (117) Beyon years old, sound and right. Weight, 1,850 pounds; color, very dark grey. Has averaged 80 per cent of mares in foal, for three seasons. His coits are five, large draft horses. Will take a payment in young stock or exchange for unincumpered real estate.

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I have for sale a Shire filly, coming two years old, a Shire stallion colt, coming two years old, a Shire stallion colt, coming one year old, both from imported sire and dam. Also an imported Shire stallion, five years old, registered in both the English and American Shire Stud Books. Terms reasonable.

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Large, Stylish, Fast. This aggregation, that, for supewith the Choicest, Rarest, Breeding, was never before equaled in the history of Horse Importing and STOCK ON HAND

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Registered Clydesdale Stallion

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The imported Clydesd Je stulion Stanrigg Darnley 8374 (Vol. IX. Stud Book), sired by Darnley (222). He is a bay, with black points, one hind foot with a little white. Has proved sure. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Also registered Hereford bull The Count, and cow Coquette (imp.), now in calf. For particulars address

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BATES-BRED SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRE PIGS!

Teusha Grondie 5001, will make the season of 1890 at Black Meadow for \$25, by the season, without return privileges. Teusha Grondie was sired by Spartacus 1223; dam Jubs by Belmont 61; g. d. Judith (dam of Hartford 2.228, by Mambrino Chief II. Spartacus by Almont 33; dam Queen Lizzie (dam of Ormond, 2:27%) by Mambrino Chief II.

Waterloo Duke 25th is at head of Shorthorn herd. Sired by 7th Duke of Leicester 80162: dam Waterloo 50th by Duke of Brant 55478; g. d. Waterloo 43rd by 4th Duke of Clarence 25188, etc. Address F. A. BAKER,





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At Prices which will Satisfy the Buyer.

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American Merino Sheep of Atwood stock, descended from flocks of L. P. Clark, Edwin Hammond and W. R. Sanford

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# OF THE FINEST BREEDING,

presenting strains of the choicest families, letertie 2d, Holland King, Prince of Twisk, ord's Jumbo Boy, and the Netherlands and Jan families.

My cows are all bred to Beauty Netherlands
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50 Grand COACH STALLIONS AND MARES

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CATTLE .- Snorthorns.

A. Cattle, and Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. All stock recorded and of popular families. Write to A. J. Cook, Agricuitural College, for prices.

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CHARLES FISHHECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, How.'ll, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Selle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Victoria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. EVERGREEN HILL STOCK FARM, J.

Everitt Moore, proprietor, Milford. Shorthorn cattle, Chester White hogs, Merino sheep and Langshan fowls. Bulls Constance Duke 5th and Defiance (Vol. 35) at head of Shorthorn herd. Write for prices.

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H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcaim Co., breed er of Shorthorn cattle and America Merino sheep.

TENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixon In breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomous, Rose o Sharou and Phyllis. Correspondence promptl answered. JOHN M. FISHBECK, proprietor of Maple Hill Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorn cattle of fine form and excellent pedigree. Principal families Kirklevingtons, Hudson Duchesses Victorias and Pomon's; Baron Kirklevington (Vol. 36), at head or herd. Young stock for sale P. O., Howell; residence, five miles southeast Write for prices.

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J. BARTOW, East Saginaw, Mich., streeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of all ages for sale. Inspection of the herd invited. Correspondence promptly answered.

WILLOW CREEK HERD OF SHORT horns. Stock for sale of good families and individual merit; Gwynne, Young Mary and Phyllis. Prices reasonable and to suit the times. O. R. Pattengell, Plymouth, Mich. J M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruikshank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

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Stock rams Joel (B. J. Wylle 50), Atwood, Black
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Atwood, in use in the flock. Rams of different
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S. WOOD, Saine, Wastenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich Breeder of thoroughbred American Merina sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Regis-ters. Rams and owes for sale of my own breed-ing, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited.

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GRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, Agri-A cultural College, Mich., breeds Shropshire sheep of good families and individual excel-lence. Also Poland-China hogs from the best strains. Prof. E. Davenfort, Supt. of the Farm.



C. S. BINGHAM, VERNON, MICH.,
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ewes, registered; 40 thoroughbred two year old
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Call or write for just what
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E. LELAND & SONS, Emery, Washteney E Co., breeders of registered Shropshires. A fine lot of young rams for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. GEORGE H. GERMAN, Franklin, Oakland Co., importer and breeder of registered Shropshires. Stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices.

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Shropshire Sheep

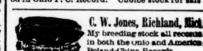
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THE WILLOWS STOCK FASM, Paw Paw, M.ch. Choice imported Shropshire sheep from the best blood in England.

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**MERINOS!** Those in wart of a choice ram for their flocks can be supplied at reasonable prices. I can also furnish a few young ewes if applied for soon. POLAND-CHINAS.

Pigs of both sexes for sale, bred from the herds of G. W. Harrington and the Barnes Brothers. Prices low to close out. Address F. C. WOOD,

Pure Kirklevington bull; Kirklevington Duke 9th, number 98955. Calved August 23d, 1837 ed; a fine animal. For further particulars and price address GEO. A. HART, Manistee, Mich.

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Poland-China Swine. VERNON. - . MICH. VERNON.

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W. & O. Barnes, and of their breeding, except the boar Black Success, bred by E. J. Kiever, I have now for sale some extra pigs from Barnes, Luck, Luck Again, and Black Success.

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Addison is on the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Reilroad. Farm connected with State Telephone, Tells everything about the turkey business. For sale at this office FOR SALE. Price 25 Cents. Bulls, helfers, cows and calves of choice milling strains and stred b high-bred bulls. For particulars address Any person sending us one new Yearly Subscriber will receive a copy of this pam-phiet FREE, Postage paid, B. J. BIDWELL. Toommeeb. Mich.

" THE LAND OF THE AFTERNOON."

The gray is over the gold, the earth Has robed her in fading fitness; And we're not as young as we used to be, Alas for the mirror's witness. And can dor, within our secret soul, Albeit with some lamenting, Compels to the faithful mirror's charge A silent and sad assenting.

We cannot dance as once we did, Till the small hours of the morning; We do not stand at the garden gate, The chill of evening scorning. We care no more for the jingling bells Once held in such high favor; The games that once we held so dear Are like salt without its savor.

The long, long walks 'neath the skies of June In the moonlight calm and stilly, The mountain climb in the August noon With Margaret or L'ly-We loved them well, and memory

Will never through life forsake them; But we'd rather sit in our easy chairs, And let our children take them.

We like to hear their voices ring Over croquet or tennis;

We like to see them ride or row, Whatever skies may menace. But we do not grieve that we have passed Beyond these youthful pleasures;

That our steadier pulses now keep time

To slower, statelier measures.

We've known the joys of the morning-land, Glorious, gay and tender; We've stood on the midday heights amid

The barvest's ample splendor; Now the lengthened rays of the westering sun Shed their mild fervor o'er us, And the sweet fair land of the sfternoon Spreads its mellow grace before us.

Its purple peace-crowned mountains rise ." Wrapped in the hazy distance; Its restful labors beckon us, With gentle, wise insistence. We will enter in the calm fair land, Loved of the priest and poet; For we're not as young as we used to be, And what is more we know it.

But we've won from the land of the far away Some treasure of truth and duty, Some sweetness and light we've lived to bless The present with joy and beauty. We've learned the worth of the human heart, The bliss of loving and giving, So morn or midday or afternoon, We've found life worth the living.

-Good Housekeeping. " THE LAST MILE-STANE."

When on the road o' life we start, We ken nae hoo or why The mile-stanes a' we leave behind Without a tear or sigh. And though misfortune join us whiles,

We treat her wi' disdain, Until we stumble in our path On some mile stane. What'er the number o't may be We ruefully glance round. When many a comrade's weel kent face

Is nowhere to be found. And then the thochts come sweeping-Where have the comrades gane? Oh, they surely cannot yet hae passed Their last mile-stane

It seems to me but yesterday Since we were bairns at school, When "never strike a mate that's doon" Was aye the manly rule; And now that many lowly lie, From tears we will refrain-For we hope and trust they're better

Past their last mile-stane. And if it be mere strangers We should happen to address, Aye the civil, kind and courteous, Whate'er may be their dress; For bear in mind they've had comrades

That lo'ed them beyond a' gain, Though now they're quietly sleeping Past their last mile-stane.

I mean to gain applause; My object aye through life has been-Obey the grand old laws. And one, tho' not the greatest, Comes second in its train-Is to love and help each other Past the last mile-stane.

Then let strangers aye have kindly care Whatever be their lot; And comrades that have long since gone Should never be forgot And when we join the many We will find to our gain That reward has followed labor

Past the last mile-stane.

### Miscellaneous.

### AN INDIA LOVE-MAKING.

No man will ever know the exact truth of this story; though women may some times whisper it to one another after a dance when they are putting up their hair for the night and comparing lists of victims. A man, of course, cannot assist at these func tions. So the tale must be told from the outside-in the dark-all wrong.

Never praise a sister to a sister, in the hope of your compliments reaching the proper ears, and so preparing the way for you latter on. Sisters are women first, and sisters afterwards; and you will find tha you do yourself harm.

interest in Saumarez, perhaps because his manner to them was offensive. If you hit a pony over the nose at the outset of your acafterwards! The elder Miss Copleigh was er was not so pretty, and, from men dishad, practically, the same figure, and there was a strong likeness between them in look and voice; though no one could doubt for an instant which was the nicer of the two.

Saumarez made up his mind, as soon a they came into the station from Behar, to marry the elder one. At least, we all made sure that he would, which comes to the same thing. She was two-and-twenty, and he thirty-three, with pay and allowances of nearly 1 400 rupees a month. So the tch, as we arranged it, was in every way ary was his nature, as a man once said,

select committee of one to set upon it, and resolved to take his time. In our unpleasant slang, the Copleigh girls "hunted in couples." That is to say, you could do nothing with one without the other. They were very loving sisters; but their mutual affect tion was sometimes inconvenient. Saumarez held the balance-hair true between them, and none but himself could have said to which side his heart inclined; though every one guessed. He rode with them a good deal and danced with them, but he never succeeded in detaching them from one another for any

length of time. Women said that the two girls kept together through deep mistrust, each fearing that the other would steal a march on her But that has nothing to do with a man Sapmarez was silent for good or bad, and as business-likely attentive as he could be, having due regard for his work and his polo. Beyond doubt both girls were fond of him.

As the hot weather drew nearer and Saumarez made no sign, women said you that they were looking strained, anxious and the mistake. irritable. Men are quite blind in these matters unless they have more of the women than the man to their composition, in which case it does not matter what they say or that took the color out of the Copleigh girls, I were shouting at each other like maniacs, cheeks. They should have been sent to the he vowing that it was the younger sister he hills early. No one-man or women, feels had meant to propose to all along, and I tellan angel when the hot weather is approach- log him till my throat was hoarse that he ing. The younger sister grew more cyniwinningness of the elder wore thin. There was more effort in it.

Now the station wherein all these things happened was, though not a little one, off | Saumarez telling me the story of his loving the line of rail, and suffered through want | Etita Coneigh since the first. He was still of attention. There were no gardens, or clawing my shoulder and begging me to tell bands or amusements worth speaking of, him where Edith Copleigh was, when anothand it was nearly a day's journey to come |er lull came and brought light with it, and into Labore for a dance. People were grate ful for small things to interest them.

About the beginning of May, and just before the final exodus of hill-goers, when the weath- was just the glimmer of the false dawn that er was very hot and there were not more than 20 people in the station, Saumar z gave But the light was very faint and the dunmoonlight riding plenic at an old tome, six miles away, near the bed of the river. Edith Copleigh had gone; and as I was It was a "Nosh's Ark" pienic; and there was to be the usual arrangement of quarter mile intervals between each couple, on ing out of the darkness and moving towards account of the dust. Six couples came al- Sau marez, who was standing by me. I heard together, including chaperones. Mconlight the girl whisper- 'George," and slid her picnics are useful just at the very end of the arm through the arm that was not clawing scason, before all the girls go away to the my shoulder, and I saw that a look on her hills. They lead to understandings, and face which only comes once or twice in a should be encouraged by chaperones; espec- life time-when a women is perfectly happy ially those whose girls look sweetest in rid- and the air is full of trumpets and gorgeousing babits. I knew a case once. But that colored fire and the earth turns into a cloud is another story. That picnic was called the "Great Pop Picnic," because every one time I saw Saumarez's face as he heard Miss knew Saumarez would propose then to the Copleigh's voice, and fifty yards away from elder Miss Copleigh; and, besides his affair. there was another which might possibly come | holland habit getting upon a horse. to happiness. The social atmosphere was heavily charged and wanted clearing.

We met at the parade ground at 10; the night was fearfully hot. The horses sweated even at walking pace, but anything was better than sitting still in our own dark houses. When we moved off under the full moon we we were four couples, one triplet, and Mr. Saumarez rode with the Copleigh girls, and I loitered at the tail of the procession woo dering with whom Saumarez would ride home Every one was happy and contented; but we all felt that things were going to happen. We rode slowly, and it was nearly midnight fore we reached the old tomb, facing th ruined tank, in the decayed gardens where we going to eat and drink. I was late in coming up; and before I went to the garden I saw that the horizon to the north carried faint, dun color feather. But no one would have thanked me for speiling so wellmanaged an entertainment-and a dust storm, more or less, does no great harm.

We gathered by the tank. Some one had brought a banjo-which is a most sentimen tal instrument-and three or four of us sung You must not laugh at this. Our amuse ments in out-of-the way stations are very few indeed. Then we talked in groups o together, lying under the trees, with the sun baked roses dropping their petals on our feet, until our supper was ready. It was beautiful supper, as cold and as iced as you could wish, and we stayed long over it.

I had felt that the air was growing hotter

and hotter; but nobody seemed to notice it until the moon went out and a burning ho wind began lashing the orange trees with a sound like the noise of the sea. Before we knew where we were the dust-storm was or darkness. The supper table was blown bodily into the tank. We were afraid of paper. staying anywhere near the old tomb for fear it might be blown down. So we felt our way to the orange trees, where the horses were picketed, and waited for the storm to blow over. Then the little light that was left vanished, and you could not see your hand before your face. The air was heavy with dust and sand from the bed of the liver that filled boots and pockets and drifted down necks and coated eyebrews and mustaches. It was one of the worst dust-storms of the year. We were all huddled together Saumarez know this when he made up his close to the trembling horses, with the thunmind to propose to the elder Miss Copleigh. der clattering overhead and the lightning umarez was a strange man, with few merits spurting like water from a sluice, all ways as far as man could see, though he was populat once. There were, no danger, of course, lar with women and carried enough conceit unless the horses broke loose. I was standto stock a viceroy's courcil and leave a little ing with my head down-wind and with my over for the commander-in chief's staff. He hands over my mouth, hearing the trees was a civilian. Very many women took an thrashing each other. 1 could not see who was next to me till the flashes came, then I found that I was packed near Saumarez, and the elder Miss Copleigh, with my own borse intance, he may not love you, but he will just in front of me. I recognized the elde take a deep interest in your movements ever Miss Copleigh, because she had a pagr round ber hemlet, and the younger had not nice, plump, winning and pretty. The young- All the electricity in the air had gone into my body and I was quivering and tingling regarding the hint set forth above, her style from head to foot-exactly as a corn shoots was repellant and unattractive! Both girls and tingles before rain. It was a grand storm. The wind seemed to be picking up the earth and piching it to leeward in great

heaps; and the heat beat up from the ground like the heat of the day of judgment. The storm lulled slightly after the first half-bour, and I heard a despairing little voice close to my ear, saying to itself, quiet ly and softly, as if some lost soul were flying about with the wind:-"O my God!" Then the younger Miss Copleigh stumbled into my arms, saying: "Where is my horse? I

want to go home. Take me home. a good one. Sanmarez was his name, and I thought that the lightning and the black darkness had frightened her; so I said there Having drafted his resolution, he formed a ) was no danger, but she must wait till the

storm blew over. She answered: "It is not and hysteria. That was perfectly unnatural; that! It is not that! I want to go home! O take me away from here!"

I said she could not go till the light came; but I felt her brush past me and go away. It was too dark to see where. 'Ihen the whole sky was split open with one tremendous flash, as if the end of the world were coming, and all the women shricked.

Almost directly after this I felt a man's hand on my shoulder and heard Saumarez bellowing in my ear. Through the rattling of the trees and howling of the wind. I did not catch his words at once, but at last I heard him say; I've proposed to the wrong one! "What shall I do?" Saumare z had no occasion to make this confidence to me. I was never a friend of his, nor am I now; but I fancy neither one of us were ourselves just then. He was shaking as he stcod with excitement, and I was feeling queer all over with the electricity. I could not think of anything to say except; "More fool you for proposing in a dust-storm." could see their trouble in the eyes of the girls, But I did not see how that would improve

Then he shouted: ', Where's Edith-Edith Copleigh?" Edith was the younger sister. I answered out of my astonishment, "What do you want with ber?" Would you think. I maintain it was the hot April days | believe it, for the next two minutes he and must have made a mistake. I can't account cal-not to say acid-in her ways; and the for this except, again, by the fact that we were neither of us ourselves. Everything seemed to me like a bad dream-from the stamping of the horses in the darkness to we saw the dust cloud forming on the plains in front of us. So we knew the worst was over. The moon was low down and there comes about an hour before the real one. cloud roared like a bull. I wondered where wondering I saw three things together. First, Maud Copleigh's face coming smilbecause she loves and is loved. At the same the clump of crange-trees I saw a brown

> It must have been my state of over excitement that made me so quick to meddle with what not concern me. Saumarez was moving off to the habit, but I pushed bim back and said; "Stop here and explain. I'll tetch her back!" and I ran out to get my own horse. I had a perfectly unnecessary notion that everything must be done decently and in order, and that Saumarez's first care was to wipe the happy look out of Maud Copleigh's face. All the time I was linking up I wondered how he would do it.

I cantered after E ith Copleigh, thinking his paper. to bring her back slowly on some pretence as she saw me, and I was forced to ride after her in dead earnest. Sie called back over her shoulder: "Go away! I'm going home. On, go away!" two or three times; but my business was to catch her first, and argue later. The ride just fitted with the rest of the evil dream. The ground was very bad, and, now and again we rushed through the whirling, choking "dust-devils" in the skirts of the flying storm. There was a burning hot wind blowing that brought up a stench of stale brick-kilns with it; and through the half light and through the dust-devils, across that desolate plain flickered the brown holland habit on the gray horse. She headed for the station at first. Then she wheeled around and set off for the river throng 1 the beds of burnt-down jungle-grass, bad even to ride pig over. In cold blood I should never have dreamed of going over such a country at night, but it seemed quite right and natural with the lightning cracking over head, and a reek like the smell of the pit in my nostrils. I rode and shouted, and she bent forward and lashed her horse, and the us, and everything was roaring, whirling aftermath of the dust-storm came up and caught us both and drove us like pieces of

I don't know how far we rode; but the drumming of the horse-hoofs and the rear of the wind and the race of the faint bloodred moon through the yellow mist seemed to have gone on for years, and I was literally drenched with sweat from my hemlet to my gaiters when the gray stumbled, recovered himself and pulled up dead lame. My brute was done up altogether. Eith Copleigh was in a sad state, plastered with dust, her hemiet off and crying bitterly. "Why can't you let me alone?" She said. "I only wanted to go away and go home. O please let me go!"

"You have got to come back with me, Miss Copleigh. Saumarez has something to

say to you." It was a foolish way of putting it; but 1 hardly knew Miss Copleigh, and, though I was playing Providence at the cost of my horse, I could not tell her in as many words what Saumarez had told me. I thought he would do that better himself. All her pretence about being tired and wanting to go nome broke down; and she recked herself to and fro in the saddle as she sobbed, and the hot wind blew her black hair to leeward. I am not going to repeat what she said for

she was utterly unstrung. This if you please, was the cynical Miss Copleigh. Here was I, almost an utter stranger to her, trying to tell her that Saumarez loved her and she was to come back to to have him say so. I believe I made myself understood, for she gathered the gray together and made him hobble somehow, and we set off for the tomb, while the storm went thundering down to Umballa and a few big wear a dress suit, even if he could get one. drops of warm rain fell. I found out that she had been standing close to Saumare z when he proposed to her sister and had wanted to go home to cry in peace, as an English girl should. She dabbed her eyes with her pocket handkerchief as we went along, and Paget.

bbled to me out of sheer lightness of heart

and yet, it seemed all right at the time and in the place. All the world was only the two Copleigh girls, Saumarez and I, ringed in with the lightning and the dark; and the guidance of this misguided world seemed to lie in my hands.

When we returned to the tomb in the deep, dead stillness that followed the storm, the dawn was just breaking and nobody had gone away. They were waiting for our return. Saumarez most of all. His face was white and drawn. As Miss Copleigh and I limped up, he came forward to meet us, and, when he helped her down from the saddle he kissed her before all the picnic. It was like a scene in a theater, and the likeness was brightened by all the dustwhite, ghostly-looking men and women likeness. under the orange trees, clapping their hands as if they were watching a play, at Saumarez's choice. I never knew anything so un-English in my life.

Lastly, Saumarez said we must all go for us, and would be good enough to ride home with Maud Copleigh? Nothing would give me greater pleasure; I said. So we formed up, six couples in all, and went back two by two; Saumarez walking at the side of Edith Copleigh, who was riding his horse.

The air was cleared, and little by little, as the sun rose, I felt that we were all droping back sgain into ordinary men and women and that the "Great Pop Picnic" was a thing altogether apart and out of the world-never to happen again. It had gone with the dust-storm and the tingle in the hot

I felt tired and limp, and a good deal ashamed of myself as I went in for a bath and some sleep.

There is a woman's version of this story, leigh cares to try .- Rudyard Kipling, in Tales from the Hills.

### PATSY'S NIGHT OFF.

"Patsy's going to dine with the old man!

This information concerning Patterson commonly known to his friends as " Patsy." created a sensation in the group of news

paper men who heard it. They were at supper-the welcome 2-or 8-o'clock-in-the-morning supper of the day laborers in journalism, the men who grind wearily, wearily, and are seldom heard of by the outside world.

Patterson was one of the group made up of the "late" men-the telegraph editors, night editors, news editors, two or three night city editors and men who had been doing late details, or writing late on special artic'es-men from all the morning papers.

Patterson was indeed a conspicuous member of the party; it indulged him in his crankiness, and that comented him in the circle.

Patterson was an Anarchist. There was

no doubt about it, for he declared the fact pugnaciously-he was against government. However, he could-and upon instruction did-write convincing editorials exalting the everlasting necessity of law and order. He generally made himself anarchically

drunk after much of such writing, and so as a temperance measure he had abandoned editorial and taken up special writing, in which he rapidly made himself popular on

One day, after an especially good piece of for 1'll be there," Patterson affected a violent dislike of Mr. Rogers, the managing editor. In the first place, he represented the paper's govern-\$10,000 a year-a crime in itself, Patterson

contended. Little Tommy Paget, a disciple of Patterson, and who did very good about-tewn stuff, argued that the story of Rogers' tenthousand-a-year was a manifest fiction, beoff, when a man from the business office took \$1,800 in gold and silver up to the composing room, "and for any one man to tell me that there is more money in the world than that is absurd," said Tommy Paget.

Besides being a governor and a \$10,000-ayear man, Mr. Rogers was quite a swell in clubdom, and popular in a very good set in society. This was bateful to the anarchist.

"That was a very gord story of yourthis morning," said Mr. Ragers in the hearing of half a dozen men.

"Mrs. Rogers and her daughter spoke of and liked it, and it's always pleasant to hear women praise the paper. Get the

Patterson was silent.

woman of a household in favor of your paper, and you there have a steadfast subscriber." "V'ry kind of you and the ladies, growled Patsy; "anything special for me to-

"Yes, I want you to go to the Moss estate trial, and when the shorthand man's stuff is written out, take it and lighten it up. By the way, Patterson, my wife would like to have you dine with us some Sanday even

ing."
'Very kind of her, but\_"
'Very kind of her, but\_" "But you never 'do the society act,' you

were going to say. Well, it'll do you good. Say a week from Sunday." Mr. Rogers was smiling good-naturedly ozen men were waiting for orders on hundred dozen things about the next day's paper, and Patterson felt he would look foolish persisting in the refusal of such an

invitation. He bowed his thanks and ac-

eptance and left. "Patterson is going to dine with the 'old man!'" Nothing else was talked about at the supper that night. A society editor swore he would write it up in his "Notable Events;" Griggs, the paper's "sketched-onthe-spot" artist, exhibited a drawing of Patterson, in a dress suit, haranguing a mob of wild-eyed anarchists; and little Paget roared with delight at his own suggestion that Patsy should wear a red necktie and hand

kerchief. The subject of this chaff growled out that t would be paying enough for the privilege of being near the throne to have to lose one night's work, and he'd be hanged if he'd What the old man wants," said he to his supper companions, "is to exhibit a live crank, and I'll just fool'em. I'll be more

of a crank than they like." "The red tie! The red tie!" sh holiday, I'll just go him one more than he ed the "old man." expects."

Patterson thought over this determination as he climbed the hills to his room that and that charming young lady were in a might, and it did not please him. After all he would be doing only what was expected He was progressing finely. of him, and there was very little independence in that. He took out his old dress suit and put it on. The effect was more amus- hoped to go in with Fannie, to be tire, ing than satisfactory. Not only was it a but he took consolation in regarding Patbad fit and mussy with the strangely mixed terson somewhat as his protege, and when service it had seen in Patterson's two years he noticed the ever-widening circle includat the Berkeley university, but it was so like ed in the listeners to Patterson's small talk. the Tivoli waiters' in cut that Patterson he determined to be wholly unselfish and threw a towel over his left arm and served assist the success. himself with a bottle of beer to complete the

1 would."

The next day Patterson sought a man he had become acquainted with through inter- admiration. home or the station would come out to look viewing him, and had afterward come to know well and like him, despite the man's As he observed his daughter's manifest misfortune of wealth.

> Newspaper men have few acquaintances outside of their own ranks. Their hours of body appeared serene in that quarter, ye labor and leisure would make it difficult, Rozers felt resentful at what he hardly even if their inclinations were less intensely knew. He tried once to trap Patterson into clannish. Still, Patterson did meet and turning his crank by an allusion to anarchy dine with Millionaire Barker often enough made directly to the young man. to keep up a friendship that had considerable warmth.

asked for no "favor" such as the millioncompanions less agreeable than Patterson.

on space, and having tremendous facility unless, by the way, it is bypnotism. and some ability, ground out vast quantities but it will never written—unless Maud Cop- of copy and sold most of it. So ne did not out first collecting for his week's work. It n-ver occurred to him that there was evidence of faulty economics in the fact that his financial condition was exactly the same now as when his earnings were not one fifth as much. His was the case of nearly every one of his companions. Mind you, I am not speaking of the great men on the newspapers, but only of the unnamed, the soldiers in the rank, the multitude of impersonals, who have not been long in their beds when you, sir, over your coffee are reading their work and giving the praise or blame for it to "the paper," not the man.

But this has nothing to do with the story I feit in the mood for explaining that my friend Patterson was no more improvident than his kind. Do not be shocked-the rex day he asked his friend Barker for credit with his tailor.

Barker-he was a young man-wrote something on a letter head, put it in an envelope, addressed it to his tailor, and handed it to Patterson, with the remark: "Going to get married, Patey?"

"No," he answered; "perhaps some of us do get married when we have to get credit for the clothes to do it in, but I am even more to be congratulated: I'm going to dine with the 'old man,' and I'm going to fool him."

" Fool him ?" "Yes; he wants to show his set a crank, and I am going there as a drawing room model Sanday week."

Baker laughed. "Then I shall see you, Will you? Oh by the way, you there often-what's their game?"

Patterson talked a long time with hi friend about the Rogers' dinners, and went ment; next, he received a yearly salary of away thoroughly posted on the people he would probably meet, what they talked about, and their present fads. He learned for one thing, that that set was just then interested in hypnotism, which he considered a fortunate accident, as he had a medical friend who was making a special study cause there was not so much money in the of it, and he could cram on that convenworld. He had once seen the printers paid lently. He went into some theater every night for the double purpose of supplying himself with small talk of shows and studying the dress of the men he saw come in with theater parties.

He gorged himself with recent novels and magazine dicussions, and, in fact, put in ten days' hard, persistent work in preparing to fool the "old man."

"Enma," said Mr. Rogers on that Sunday afternoon on his return from the editorial rooms, to which he had just run down to see how things was going- 'Emma, I am a little worried about Patterson. 1 know from the way he lives that he saves nothing, and I'm half afraid he has no dress suit."

"Then," replied Mrs. Rogers, decidedly, "he won't come. 1 know his people very well, and they were very nice. I went to school with his elder sister, who married that New Yorker, and if he has any of the

"But they were rich then, and now Patterson-but for some jokes going around the office, I fancy he will try and show off wrote a letter to his second saying that his crankiness, and to tell the truth, I he was about to kill himself, and this hope he will. He amuses himself by pretending to be an anarchist and-"

"Frank dear, you dress for dinner. If he is a crank, he is a well bred one, and be will merely amuse us all."

Mrs. Rogers was well bred herself, and put great stress on that phase of fortune. She also had an independent income equal to her husband's salary, and adopted a little air of authority, which you may have observed in wives who have independent fortunes.

The "old min," the terror of his staff, obeyed the order to dress meekly enough, staying only to say: "Whom will you send Patterson in with." "Fannie."

"Fannie? Really, dear don't you think that Barker-"

"Mr. Barker needs a little discipline to remind him that he has not yet asked for the right to be always paired off with Fannie, and she can be trusted to keep your anarchist within reasonable bounds." If Patterson's name had not been an-

nounced so distinctly, Mr. Rogers would not have known him when he entered the reception room. The wild and weird beard had gone with the mustache in the transformation, and the anarchist stood confessed in clean shaven, strong, handsome face, in faultless dress from tie to shoeself-possessed, quiet, suave. Mrs. Rog-"Yes, the red tie, and the wildest kind of ers gave a quick look of surprise from Pat. by dry.

Anarchist talk," continued Patsy. "If I terson to her husband. The anarchist saw am played for a freak to make an old man's it and grinned inwardly—so far he had fool-

He was introduced to Fannie by mamma, and, even before dinner was announced, he most animated conversation about - nothing. Barker, from Mrs. Rogers' side at cia-

ner, was amused and delighted. He had

Barker was a clever man, and besides. had an intimate knowledge of Patters on "It would be so much more fun to fool so he was adroitly able to force the out ide the 'old man' the other way, that, if I could, talk into the Anarchist's circle, and had the satisfaction of finding that young man the acknowledged center of the whole tab'e's

Rogers alone seemed outside the cherm. delight in the new guest he glanced with furtive alarm at his wife and Barker. Every-

"Oa, I went in for anarchy myself once." said the intrepid Patey, lightly, "but the During their acquaintance Patterson had difficulty of finding anyone who understood what I was after bored me and I dropped it. aire was accustomed to grant with perfect Anyway, fads should be treated only as good nature and great frequency to scores of temporary expedients for entertainment, and when they are in the nature of an i-m, they Patsy always earned good pay. He wrote should not be given as much serious thought,

"Now, a medical friend of mine-" and in a moment Patterson had the whole comhave to borrow, and yet there never came a pany listening with undiscuised interest o pay day when he could buy his dinner with. stories of strange experiments in hypnotism.

His success lasted all the evening. After dinner there was music, and Patter son sang with Fannie-the beggar had a melting baritone voice. He even managed a tete-a-tete with that winsome young womap, and the exhilaration of his success gave a tender tremor to the nothings he said, and -well, Fannie was young, and I have said he was hnadsome.

Poor Patsy! He sat a long time in his room that night, still in his soft, clinging dress suit. He hated to take it off; he w. another man in it; he almost felt that he ha! a right to think of Fannie, so long as he retained the conventional garb that was a part of the evening's experience. He changed his dress slowly and went

down town to supper with the boys. When Paget heard the story of how Pa'sy fooled the "old man"-there was no mention of Fannie in the story-the little chap yelled with delight and declared it was a better fake than the red necktle. "You see, Frank, there was come wisdom

in my sending Fannie in with your reformed Anarchist-the handsome young rascal-in stead of Mr. Barker," said Mrs. Regers, when the managing editor came home shortly after the following midnight; "it brought Mr. Barker around here this evening, and he will ask you for Fannie te-morrow.' " And Fannia 9"

"Oh, she has been talking sentimental consense to-day about that Mr. Patterson, but we need not ask him here any more; let him return to anarchy."- Edward W. Townsend, in San Francisco Argonaut.

### AFTER THE DUEL

An Encounter at Nice That Brought Many Fatalities in Its Train.

The suicide of Major Normann, of the German army, which occurred recently, was said to be due to an unpleasant scandal involving his morals. But was that the real reason for the self-murder? This suicide is the end of a long train of suicides and sudden deaths, all of which seemingly had their origin in a duel which took place in Nice in January in 1888, and in which the two principals were Baron von Plessen and a wellknown Belgian sportsman.

One morning while exercising his horse on the Hippodrome of the Var at Nice the Belgian saw one of his friends. Herr Oelschlager, a Berlin 'sportsman, walking along with abstracted air. He accordingly galloped up behind him, whisked off the German's hat by way of a pleasantry and cried: "Well, German,

why don't you say good morning?" What Herr Oelschlager thought of this pleasantry will never be known, but Baron von Plessen, who was walking with Oelschlager, supposed it was meant for an insult, and gave the Belgian a tremendous blow in the face.

Seconds were appointed and a duel was at once arranged. The Belgian insisted that the duel should be as severe as possible.

It was finally decided that the encounter should be with pistols and that the duel should be fought in Herr Oelschlager's dining-room. that the seconds might not be arrested or suspected each of the adversaries was to be used in case one or the other fell.

The duel came off and Baron von Ples sen was killed by a ball in the forehead at the very first fire. His adversary was unhurt. All the participants kept silence about the affair.

But in 1889 the fatality which has pursued every one connected with this singular duel began to work.

First one of the seconds, a Lieutenant of Uhlans named Steinmetz, killed himself, vastly to the surprise of his friends, who supposed him perfectly happy. This suicide took place early in 1889. Early in this year two other seconds, Herr Oelschlager and the Vicomte de Jumeilhe died suddenly. Last November the Belgian who killed Von Plessen in the duel announced that he was tired of life, and killed himself with a bullet in the breast.

And now the suicide of Major Normann, the fourth and last of the seconds, closes the dread tragedy, which was begun in anger and for a trivial matter.

Remarkably Fast Bleyeling. A bicyclist, whose identity concerns

no one, was riding his wheel through a portion of France when up came a storm of rain. The storm struck him just as he started to coast down a nicely-graded hill some five miles long. He proceeded on his journey, and all the way down that hill it rained on his hind wheel, while the front wheel ran along perfect-

INDIAN MEASUREMENTS. How Distances Are Computed by the Red Men of the West,

Savage people are content with units of measure which, though indefinite answer the purpose of men who have no use for exact knowledge, but who do want to know what comes within the scope of their vision, or of their ability to travel on foot or on horseback. Their ideas of distance will conform to the way in which that distance is to be coy-

We know how natural it is for us to speak of places as being so many days' journey away, and in crossing the ocean a place was so many weeks' sail distant until recent times. In the East distances are reckoned by the hour, an hour being about three miles. It is not at all strange, then, to find the Indians reckoning in a similar manner.

It is said that the Indian and halfbreed canoe-men compute distances on the water by pipes. One pipe is the distance they can paddle in the interval between the haltings they are allowed to make in order to have a smoke Permission for this halt is given by the person in charge at intervals which vary according to circumstances. If the guide is indulgent, he makes the pauses frequent; if the travelers are in a hurry, or the weather is threatening, fewer stops are made. A "pipe" is, therefore, wholly indeterminate.

A portage is measured by a different standard. If the distance which the goods have to be carried exceeds half a mile in length, it is generally broken by one or more pauses, which are ordered by the person in command of the expedition just as the halt is called for a smoke. The distance traveled between these stops for resting is called a pause, This distance will vary according to the greater or less difficulty of the portage and its length. A "pause" is understood to mean about one-third of a mile.

The Menomonee Indians of Wiscon sin have the usage of dividing long distances into looks. A "look" is the distance between the person and the farthest object he can see in the direction he is going. The first "look" is taken from the point where his journey begins. When he has reached the object first selected, he from that point selects the object to which his second 'look" is taken, and so on. It is needless to point out the circumstances that may make this unit of measure uncertain. - Youth's Companion.

### GOT EVEN WITH HER. Small Boy's Trick on an Elder Sister Who Had Slighted Him.

That was a mean joke played on a young lady of Washington avenue the ther evening by a small brother, says he St. Louis Republic. She had refused to let him . go with her for a horseback ride one day, and he spitefully told her he would "get even with her." She had a habit of carrying in her pocket a little silver and gilt powder puff box, and when she feels that her nose needs a touching with the puff she slides it out carefully and under her corsage handker chief it reaches the dainty features and swiftly and hidden performs its mission. The small boy knew this (small boys are born detectives-on older sisters). and he procured some cigar ashes, and, seeking his sister's powder puff case, it was the work of one small moment to empty out the white powder and fill the case with cigar ashes.

That night the young lady attended a performance at the Olympic. During the performance her nose began to feel "unpowdery," so she whisked the case out of her pocket to give the usual secretive with the puff behind her hand kerchief. A moment later she was smiling serenely in her escort's face, and he-his expression was simply indescribable; horror, amazement, surprise, all blended in one concentrated glance at the upturned face.

"There is something wrong," he mut-"Your-your nose is-is gray-

decidedly gray." The member in question on the pretty face received a decided upward turn as she exclaimed: "My nose is not gray. What do you mean, sir, by your insult "But-but it-it really is gray-decidedly gray-deucedly gray; excuse the expression-the grayest I ever saw

in my life." "You are insane, sir; please take me home." And she rose with a haughty gesture. Together they left the theater, out, womanlike, passing the mirror near the entrance, she took a sly glance at her reflection. Horrors! She paused. 'Why, you are right," she gasped: "my nose is gray. What can it be? Oh, that wretched boy!" The small boy got his revenge-but he goes to a distant college early next week.

### FATHER'S DINNER.

The Two Orphans Never Delivered It to Their Best Friend on Earth.

cinnati one day when one of the men employed to oil the cars as they came in accidentally fell under the wheels of moving coach and had his right leg and hip crushed in a horrible manner He was picked up, says the New York Sun, and laid on some coats spread on the platform and a doctor was soon on hand. He must have suffered intensely but after the doctor had examined him he coolly asked:

"Doctor, how bad is it?" "Very bad, indeed."

"Will I live?" "Not more than ten minutes; you are bleeding to death." "What time is it, Jim?" asked the

man of a fellow employe. "Eleven fifty-five," was the answer. "The children will bring my dinner at sharp twelve. Some of you go and stop them. They mustn't see me die

Poor, motherless children - orphans,

I went to the door with others, and we were just in time to stop a boy of eight and a girl of six from coming in. Each had hold of the handle of a basket containing father's dinner, and they were smiling in anticipation of the greeting they would receive. We sent them away with a false story about his having gone home, and the eyes of both were filled with tears of disappointment. The echo of their footsteps could still be heard on the pavement when the fa-

### Fetched Him at Last.

ther breathed his last.

An Anniston (Ala.) man killed another twenty years ago. He was arrested at the time, but his trial has been continued from time to time, and last week he was sentenced to a term of one wear for his deed.

A Superior (Wis.) man is on trial for stealing a gold watch, a pair of diamond earrings, and two rings from his HOME-HAV

Dec. 2

Hush! adown the wester moves the shining sur To the east the shadows le forward, one by one; From a day of toil or pleas gladly come, From the moiling working care and wearinesses
Now to seek a kindly shelf

On her nest among the mother-bird can rest.
With her little ones safe in
her loving breast;
Now the cows their milk a all white with-foam; Now from blossoms warm bees back, rich with And the bloating lambs co the pathway toward

Soon the firefiles flash the while within the lamp sh readers in the room; Out from dowy woodland come the happy lover In the blessed night we ga

FROM RAILS (

-H. E. Parker, in Springfie

An Old Engineer T Narrow Esc A Justice of the Supre

more taciturn than the engineer. And, not unl jurists, when once his is cast aside he is a ve anecdote and wit. A Washington Star afternoon during the across one of these " Throttle" in the neigh "round house" on Virgin as luck would have it, car," as the pay car is de

railroader's parlance, ha and he was in a good hu 'Come, John, you won' run for two hours yet. some of the tight places since becoming an engin

"Well, young man, w talk about these thing appear to be anxious for mind telling you one."
"Tell me about that there under your chir have been quite a wound

"That was rather a

when I received it it was fair in comparison with n and bruises. As you pulled a throttle on th Potomac road ever since was laid. Railroading t play to what it was the greatest risk is a broken then it was a dozen diffe keep us alert, chief amo washouts, insecure tres takes in telegraph orde a single-track road. Ov played a prominent pa owing to the latter fact adorns my meat-chopper "It was during the bu

inauguration of Garfiel

sleep the boys had secu

was only cat-naps. I wa

out of Washington, on inauguration day, and Hayes occupied a privat of my train. The cars w their fullest capacity, ar sponsibility upon me I have done without sleep All the cars were in bound north, the engine generally being emptygines would momentari vigilance, owing to the l bility, and it was during place and received th my life. I received ord empty engines coming s miles north of Washin they would take the sidi engine was doing nicely licking it along at a pret when, just as I turned th flip bang came the two e passed, an engineer and l had been buried, three I a half-dozen cars smashed and I lay on my back in with a leg, an arm a

ran by his siding, and hi "Why didn't I jump? young fellow, that neve mind. I reversed my en air, and by that time we and I was unconscious. only knows why my r flatter myself that I ca with any of the boys.'

broken and my under ja

lance for hardly more t

off. The engineer of or

"How about that little McGruder's curve; were up in that affair? It while ago, but I never ticulars." "Well, I should say I that affair. In all my d ing that was the luckies the queerest trimming

known. The little detail

ing to tell you in conn

occurrence. "This time I was comi New York express, an Washington at 11:30 at about twelve cars filled behind me. At that tir telegraph station about mile north of the curv son's.' The express g clear track, and order given it only when of gr Owing to this fact it time, and at that poi about forty or forty-five As I swung in sight of t waten-box I saw that the down, and after a fier whistle I reversed the le the air. We came to a and, thinking orders we

them without losing any "Pushing open the doc erator lying back in l thought fast asleep. The odor of coal gas in the r heat of passion at wha a case of neglect of du tention to this, but gr the collar of his coat, I on to the floor. As he w oming around I caugh water and threw the con

bringing him to his sens "Where's my orders? down for? I shouted in

### HOME-HAVEN.

Hush! adown the western heaven slowly moves the shining sun, To the east the shadows lengthen, stretching From a day of toil or pleasure back again we

Now to seek a kindly shelter in the haven of

On her nest among the branches now the mother-bird can rest, With her little ones safe nestled underneath

her loving breast: all white with-foam; Now from blossoms warm and sunny hie the

of our home.

-H. E. Parker, in Springfield (Mass.) Repub--

### FROM RAILS OF STEEL. An Old Engineer Tells of Some

Narrow Escapes.

A Justice of the Supreme Court is not more taciturn than the average railroad engineer. And, not unlike the eminent urists, when once his habitual reserve is cast aside he is a veritable mine of anecdote and wit.

A Washington Star Reporter one afternoon during the past week ran eross one of these "Knights of the Throttle" in the neighborhood of the "round house" on Virginia avenue, and, as luck would have it, the "Salvation ear," as the pay car is designated in the railroader's parlance, had just arrived and he was in a good humor and talka-

"Come, John, you won't go out on your run for two hours yet. Tell me about some of the tight places you've been in since becoming an engineer.

"Well, young man, we don't like to talk about these things, but, as you appear to be anxious for a story, I don't mind telling you one."

"Tell me about that long red scar there under your chin. That must have been quite a wound."

That was rather a hard one, but when I received it it was a smaller affair in comparison with my other breaks and bruises. As you know, I have pulled a throttle on the Baltimore & Potomac road ever since the first rail was laid. Railroading to-day is child's play to what it was then. Now our greatest risk is a broken rail or axle: then it was a dozen different things to keep us alert, chief among them being washouts, insecure trestles and mistakes in telegraph orders incidental to a single-track road. Overwork always played a prominent part, and it was owing to the latter fact that this scar adorns my meat-chopper.

"It was during the busy days of the inauguration of Garfield, and all the sleep the boys had secured for a week was only cat-naps. I was coming north, out of Washington, on the evening of nauguration day, and ex-President Hayes occupied a private car on the rear of my train. The cars were crowded to their fullest capacity, and with this reconsibility upon me I believe I could have done without sleep for a month. All the cars were in Washington or bound north, the engines coming south generally being empty-that is, without cars. The engineers of these empty engines would momentarily relax their gilance, owing to the lesser responsiy, and it was during one of these moments that I got into the tightest my life. I received orders to pass two empty engines coming south at Severn, a small telegraph station about thirty iles north of Washington, and that they would take the siding for me. My engine was doing nicely and we were licking it along at a pretty lively gait, when, just as I turned the Severn curve, lip bang came the two engines into me, and when I woke up two weeks had passed, an engineer and baggage-master and been buried, three locomotives and a half-dozen cars smashed into splinters, and I lay on my back in the hospital with a leg, an arm and three ribs broken and my under jaw almost torn off. The engineer of one of the southbound engines had relaxed his vigilance for hardly more than a minute. ran by his siding, and his life paid the

"Why didn't I jump? Holy smoke, ung fellow, that never entered my I reversed my engine, put on the air, and by that time we were piled up and I was unconscious. The good Lord ly knows why my railroading days In't end there, but they didn't, and I atter myself that I can make time ith any of the boys."

"How about that little accident out at McGruder's curve; weren't you mixed in that affair? It occurred a good hile ago, but I never heard the par-

"Well, I should say I was mixed up in at affair. In all my days of railroadg that was the luckiest accident with queerest trimmings I have ever own. The little details that I am goto tell you in connection with the fair came to me some time after their urrence.

"This time I was coming south on the ew York express, and was due in ashington at 11:30 at night. I had out twelve cars filled with passengers chind me. At that time there was a clegraph station about a quarter of a nile north of the curve called 'Wil-The express generally had a clear track, and orders were never given it only when of great importance. wing to this fact it made very fast ne, and at that point usually ran bout forty or forty-five miles an hour. As I swung in sight of this little lonely vaten-box I saw that the red signal was own, and after a fierce pull at the whistle I reversed the lever and put on ne air. We came to a stop in a hurry, and, thinking orders were awaiting me, made a break for the office to secure nem without losing any more time than

"Pushing open the door I saw the oprator lying back in his chair, as I ought fast asleep. There was a strong or of coal gas in the room, but in the heat of passion at what I thought was case of neglect of duty, I paid no attion to this, but grabbing him by he collar of his coat, I yanked him out to the floor. As he was a little slow oming around I caught up a bucket of water and threw the contents over him, ringing him to his senses instanter. 'Where's my orders? What's the red wn for? I shouted in his ears.

Large wo orders - must baye gone to sleep or fainted. Every thing's all right,' he replied in a dazed sort of

"With an oath-I used to swear then -I rushed back to my engine, whistled for a flagman and pulled out, vowing From the moiling working places, filled with vengence on that operator in the shape of a report to the superintendent upon my arrival at Washington. That report never went in.

"I had gotten my train under way and was going only about five miles an hour when, just as we swung around Now the cows their milk are giving into pails | McGruder's curve, the track sank under me, and with a loud crash and a splintering of buffers we came to a dead stop, bees back, rich with honey,
And the bloating lambs come nibbling down
the pathway toward their home.

tering of buffers we came to a dead stop,
with the front part of my engine sunk
about three feet below the track in mud about three feet below the track in mud Soon the firefiles flash their beacons in and gravel. There was a dangerous quick-sand there, and it had washed out the garden's gloom, quick-sand there, and it had washed within the lamp shines softly on the about fifteen feet of the earth away readers in the room;
In our arms the children slumber, with their feet too tired to roam;
Out from dewy woodland covers whispering all we got, but suppose for one minute that red signal had not been down on come the happy lovers;
In the blessed night we gather in the haven us at Wilson's. They'd have picked us up all in pieces, as I would have gone into that hole at the rate of forty miles

> "Both the day and night operators at Wilson's were practical jokers. A bright idea struck the day man, and lumbing noiselessly on to the roof of the office he placed a board over the chimrey, shutting off the draft of the stove. After performing this brilliant feat he went home for a night's rest. resolved to learn the next morning the result of his machinations. The stove door was partly open, the gas from the stove was forced out, it soon filled the room, and had I not been stopped by the red signal the chances are the boy would have been smothered to death So you see the multiplication of circumstances engendered by that practical joke although it nearly killed one person, saved my life and many more behind me."-Chicago Journal.

### UNUNITED FRACTURES.

Delayed Union Occurs as Often as Once in Five Hundred Cases.

The failure of broken bones to unite firmly, which is met with now and then, is usually due to some local or general condition of the system, which hinders the formation of solid bony tissue between the fragments. In many cases an important element seems to lie in the fact that too great freedom of motion between the broken ends has been permitted, but in persons who are debilitated from disease there seems to be sometimes a lack of the vital energy needed to throw out the material which shall hold the fragments in position.

According to some authorities delayed union-it usually takes place at lastoccurs as often as once in five hundred cases. At such times what union does finally take place is generally of a fibrous nature, and if the injury is in one of the longer bones a so-called false joint may be the result. Dr. Donald McLean. of Detroit, who sees many cases of this kind among the lumbermen in the northern part of his State, has come to the conclusion that the cause of the failure to unite lies largely in the severity of the original local injury, which, with his patients, is generally a direct

blow from the trunk of a tree. The treatment is often difficult, and always tedious. A nice fitting together of the fragments, with care that no soft tissue is caught between them-the pos ition being retained by means of a stiff bandage-may be sufficient.

If the position is thoroughly preserved by the splints, it may be just as well or even better, that the patient move about, for a certain amount of inflammatory action is necessary in order to get the full reparative power of nathe bones are sometimes rubbed smartly together before being placed in the stiff bandage.

The modern system of performing op erations under the protection of carbolic acid spray, or other antiseptics, which prevent the entrance of the microbes which produce blood-poisoning, makes possible some operations that in former times would certainly have been fatal. Among other things, there has been introduced a method of treatment which consists of sawing off the ends of the bones and fastening them together by nails or wires; but it seems to Doctor Mc-Lean, from the study of his cases, that those do quite as well in which the sole reliance is put on the outside dressing without the use of wires. In some cases where wires are used it becomes necessary to perform a sebsequent op eration for their removal. - Youth's Companion.

### HE DIDN'T UNDERSTAND. But a Thousand-Dollar Bill Cleared the

Colonel's Intellect. Colonel R. G. Ingersoll is one of the lawyers to whom his profession yields a fortune every year. A quarter of a million is a small valuation to place upon his receipts, and he is one of the few men who shine either as a pleader of counselor. He has accumulated great wealth, which, says the Chicago Journal, no one who knows him begrudges him. His face and form are familiar to all

Wall and Broad street men, and his offices on Wall street, New York, are handsomely fitted up and elegant. They are comfortable offices, just as Bob is a comfortable man. Great numbers of stories are told about him. Here is one guaranteed to be new:

A stranger went to him one day, and without any reference to the matter of the retainer began: "My father died and made a will," and then went on to tell about his trouble with the will. "Do you understand the case now?"

asked the stranger. "No, sir," responded Mr. Ingersoll,

"I do not." Somewhat embarrassed, the stranger went away. He told a friend of his experience with the philosophical lawyer. "Go back to him," said the friend, "lay a \$1,000 bill on his desk and then

The advice was followed. He was received as one who had never been in the office before. He laid the big bill down and said: "My father died and

Mr. Ingersoll was at once interested. He interrupted his new client. "How," said he, "could your father die and make a will? Do you not mean that he made a will and then died?"

Rusiness proceeded. The Cost of War. Of wars within the last half century e cost has been as follows: nd Algeria, 1830-'47.... nd Austria, 1850. russia and Austria, in 1866... ur civil war, 1861-65... rance and Mexico, 1866... razil and Paraguay, 1864-70

### OLD PATRICK SWEENY.

Down at Stuyvesant, on the Central Hudson road, says the Albany (N. Y.) Express, there is stationed a switchman who has been at his post ever since the first train passed over the rails, and had been in the company's employ before that, almost from the day when the first tie was laid and the first spike was

Although he is wholly illiterate his mental powers have a natural vigor that is remarkable. Once the company issued an order directing that all switch men who could not read or write were to quit its service. Pat Sweeny got a boy in his shanty to teach him how to read the numbers of the engines so that he could report the time and number of trains that passed his flag shanty every The old man had apparently passed the age when the mind can yet be turned back and made to grasp what it has outgrown, for he discharged the boy, but his ear was still keen. In less than a month he had learned the number of every engine on the road by the ound of its bell, and never made a single error in his reports. This is vouched for by people who have known

sweeny half a century. He does not know what fear is, and a story is told how he once defied two regiments of soldiers because he knew what his duty was and they did not. It was in April, 1862, during war times. Sweeny was at his post on the road, which was then double-tracked north of Stuyvesant, but had but one track between that town and New York. Fifteen carloads of soldiers on a special train, bound for New York, reached Stuyvesant early one morning, and Sweeny, who was on the lookout, stopped the train, because the train which had immediately preceded it carried no signal to give warning that the special was behind it. It was before the days of block signals, and much depended on a remembrance of orders as to how trains were to be run. The commandant of the troops could not understand why the train had come to a standstill. Leaping from the train he began making inquiries, and found Sweeny standing at the switch, which

he had locked. "What does this mean?" thundered the officer. "Don't you know these are Federal troops under orders from Washington to proceed to New York without delay? What do you mean by stopping this train without orders?"

Sweeny pointed his thumb over his shoulder in the direction of the single

"The train ahead carried no signal for rez," said he, "and there bees an uprain on its way.'

"Unlock that switch instantly," com nanded the officer, drawing his sword. Not a moment's delay now. Unlock

'I'll not," said Sweeny, and the ords were scarcely out of his mouth before a dozen soldiers, in obedience to an order, hustled the switchman into he shanty. One thrust his bayonet into ne boards alongside of Sweeny's neck. The others pinned him in a similar manner under the arms. Half a dozen others placed the muzzles of their loaded muskets within a few inches of his

"Give up that key and let this train proceed," was the command, and while no threat accompanied it the switchman enew that the next order would be to pull the triggers. He never flinched.

he said, without a tremor. "I will give you one min-"

s order the train from Albany came flying along at the rate of forty miles an nour. Sweeny's watchfulness had prevented a terrible disaster. He knew well that the first train should have dis played signal flags to indicate that there was another following. Had he permit ted the train carrying the soldiers to proceed there would have been a frightful collision at about Stockport, where a curve through a rocky cut shuts out all view 200 yards ahead. It didn't take either the officers or the men long to realize what a narrow escape they had made and to appreciate the bravery of the switchman who was ready to give up his own life rather than permit 1,000 en to put theirs in danger.

Famous Sam Sloan was president of the Central in those days, and when he neard of Sweeny's courageous act he sent im a check for a generous amount and immarily discharged the engineer and erew of the train that had run through without a signal. And, strange to say, no strike was ordered because of their discharge, nor was President Sloan asked to specify reasons.

### BIRDS ON BONNETS.

Olive Thorne Miller Calls This Fashion a Relic of Savagery.

Wearing the skins of bird and beast, writes Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, in the New York Herald, is a relic of barbarism, a survival from the times when our savage ancestors were forced to use them for warmth and decoration. The nearer to savagery the people, the greater, I believe, their use of feathers and

There is a moral side to the question. How can a thoughtful woman, feeling some responsibility in the training of her children or some desire to leave the world if 'not better-which should be her aim-at least not worse for her living in it-how can she reconcile her conscience to the constant object lessons in cruelty which the wearing of murdered birds holds up before her children?

How do honest Christian mothers and earnest Sunday-school teachers reconcile their countenance of this cruel trade with the gentle teachings of Jesus Christ, which they labor to instill into the growing, and, let me assure them, reasoning minds under their care?

They may, indeed, shut their eyes to facts and harden their hearts against arguments, but the child does not. What his teacher is and what she does has far greater weight with him than what she savs. Putting entirely aside the responsibil-

ities of people and the rights of animals,

it is a simple, bare alternative that is

presented to us: Shall the birds be al-

owed to live or shall the earth be reduced to a barren wilderness? One of the two is certain to be, for the bird is our only protector from the insect. To one who has not informed himself it may seem like a wild statement, but, nevertheless, it is true that the insect is one of the most powerful forces on earth, and one against which man, with all his boasted ability, is helpless. It comes in innumerable armies, too minute to be handled; nothing can discourage, nothing can

### eradicate it. It multiplies by millions; it preys upon every vegetable and animal substance under heaven. In a

world abandoned to the insect not a green thing could grow, and without vegetation neither man nor beast could exist. The bird, and the bird only, can cope with these fearful hosts of our most

fatal foe, and it takes unceasing labor on their part to do it. No creatures have such appetites - "incarnate voracity" Ruskin calls them-none require such constant supplies.

Watch the birds with an intelligent eye, not merely glance at them, and see how almost incessantly they work.

The crow-an outcast among menfollows the plow and destroys thousands of grubs and worms that left to themselves would eat every vestige of the crop. I beg to say right here that my statements are no fancy sketch, but are derived from the scientific reports of Government officers, who have investigated the matter thoroughly.

The oriole, moving quietly about on the trees, puts an end every day to hundreds, perhaps thousands, of the enemies of our foliage, and is reviled for killing an occasional bee.

The vireo, hopping from branch to branch, with his constant warble, snaps up an injurious insect at every step. Woodpeckers drag from their hiding places the destroyers of our fruit trees, and are saddled with an insulting name because a little sap exudes.

The cedar bird clears half our orchard of its pests, and is hunted to death for eating a few of the cherries he has saved for us. Swallows in their beautiful flight are

constantly devouring the hosts of the air, creatures that would otherwise hide the sky from us with their hosts. The beautiful warblers flitting inces-

santly about the trees are working almost every instant in our behalf, yet we-some of us-wear their little dead bodies in clusters and wreaths, and the insects increase and multiply apace.

The rose breasted grosbeak works more industriously than any hod carrier. and never strikes for shorter hours; and what is he doing? Carefully examining the potato plants and picking off that pest, the potato beetle. Unfortunately -more unfortunately for us than for him-he has a beautiful coat; he is wanted to adorn somebody's hat; his life of usefulness is cut short, and the bugs have free sweep with the potatoes.

These are but few of the most common birds. I could go on all day and tell of the constant work of the feathered folk for man. Yet think what odds these beautiful creatures, our faithful servants, contend against. Remember the armies of four-footed foes who lie in wait for them and their eggs-the cats. weasels, skunks, rats, squirrels and many I do not think of. Consider the snakes and other reptiles which regularly devour their eggs and young, and do not forget their feathered enemiescrows, hawks, owls and jays-all of whom like eggs and perhaps birds as

well as we do ourselves. And then reflect on the attitude of the human family toward them; first the men who shoot them for eating, for the fun of killing, or for a collection; then the boys too young to wield the deadly gun, but amply equipped with sharp eyes, stout legs and thievish fingers, who scale the trees and scour the bushes and steal their eggs, ten. fifteen or twenty of next year's song birds in an

afternoon sometimes. To this vast army of destroyers has woman at last joined herself. Woman, the tender-hearted, the lover of beauty and song, has really east the great weight At that moment a shrill whistle was of her influence against the tribes of the neard, and before the officer could finish air, and the birds fall at her behest by millions.

> Oh, my sisters, have we been called unreasoning, selfish? Are we classed with thoughtless children, with un-

### SOME FUNNY LETTERS.

Missives That Break the Monotony of the

The life of a South Water street commission merchant contains more prose than poetry, says the Chicago Tribune. There is no particular inspiration about outter and eggs, cheese or potatoes Dressed chickens and long-necked, scrawny turkeys dangling from iron nooks in a dingy back room do not appeal to one's artistic sense. These things are the "familiars" of the Water street man, and it is not surprising that he is inclined to take an eminently prac-

Once in awhile, however, a ray umor shoots across the dreary tenor of the commission man's existence and relieves the hard, dry prose of the street. Once in awhile, too, the South Water street dealers receive some humorous letters from country oustomers. Here are a few specimens:

Meester—: Plees send Me yure pris list of ordus sich as Butter, egges, Pourtry, an ob-

Another letter read as follows: Gents: They is a large amount of Honny in This country, i hav 50 Coleneys of bes, the bal-uns of my nabers is about the same.

A postscript is added to the effect that 'Chicago will have to Pay well this Winter for Honey to Spred on Pan-

Here's a man who evidently knows more about geese than grammar. He savs: deer Gents: I have sum good Gees. Do yo want these Gees. wat will you giv for gees. of you want thes Gees I will Send them by

rate rite Away. N. B. let me no about these Gees rite away. Other equally humorous specimens are by no means rare. Life on the street may be on the whole prosy and monotonous, but it can not be said that it is totally devoid of humor.

Cost of an Ocean Steamer. More than 300 different industries enter into the building of every ocean steamship. To build a 2,500-ton steamship requires 600 men in direct and constant employment, averaging \$500 per man. The sum of \$30,000 is thus dis tributed to the trades. To run such a vessel costs about \$30,000 outside of the salary list, which is over \$40,000. From the steward of an English steamer I learned that the supplies for such a vessel in a trip across the ocean and return are about as follows: Twelve thousand five hundred pounds of fresh beef, 5,320 pounds of fresh mutton, 850 pounds of veal, 350 pounds of pork, 2,000 pounds of fresh fish, 100 ducks, 50 geese, 80 turkeys, 15 tons of potatoes, 30 ham pers of vegetables, 220 pints of ice-cream, ,000 quarts of milk, 11,500 eggs, canned

goods, coal and incidentals. -Scribbler-"I see your novels are marked 'registered at the post-office as second-class matter.' "Scrawley-"Yes. What of it?"-Scribbler-"Oh, nothing. t's quite right."-America.

### MET ON THE TRAIL.

We had followed the right-hand side of the gorge up to noon, when we built a fire and prepared for dinner, writes a correspondent of the Detroit Free Press. At no time were we less than one hundred feet above the bottom, and sometimes the height was doubled.

I have spoken of it as a gorge. It was one of the great rifts in the Pinal mountains of Southern Arizona - in some places a valley half a mile widein others a narrow, deep and dismal canvon not more than fifty feet across.

Opposite us as we rested, and not over quarter of a mile away, the wall of the canyon was almost straight up and down and entirely clear of tree or bush. It was higher on that side than on oursa fall of two hundred feet to the rocks below. We were sipping our coffee, when we suddenly caught sight of an object moving along the face of the opposite cliff. We could not see it, but there was evidently a ledge which furnished a foot-path. We at first took the object for a bear, but no sooner had the old trapper got on his feet than he observed: "It's only a mountain pony, boys."

It was a chestnut-colored pony weighing about five hundred pounds, with a very shaggy coat. He was a descendant of the wild horse of the plains, but instead of following them over the prairies he had taken to the hills. His breed used to be as numerous in the Pinals as goats, and they had the company of large numbers of buffaloes which never descended to the valleys. The ledge must have been a very nar-

row one, for we saw the pony move slowly and with caution. He had come almost opposite us when a second object moved out from behind a rock to the east of us. We at first supposed it to be another pony, but the trapper no sooner set eyes on it than he whispered: "It's a big cinnamon b'ar, and we are

going to see some fun!" No sooner had the bear moved out than he was face to face with the pony, though a distance of some fifty feet head and uttered a snort of alarm, while the bear sat up and looked at him. That was not the first wild beast the rcom, and then said: pony had seen in his roamings through those lonely mountains, but it was the first he had seen under such circumstances. The ledge was not wide enough for him to turn about. What would he do?

The bear was in no hurry. seemed to be sure that he had his dinaway, if not kill him, but the old trapper motioned us back and said: "It is the way God ordained; let His

rules stand." The pony had perhaps seen us from the first. He now looked over, seemingly in appeal, but he found only pity. He started to back down the trail by which he had come, but he had not moved more than a yard when the idea was abandoned. The trail was too nar-

row. He advanced to his former position, and then looked straight across the gorge into our faces. "God made it so-He made it so!" whispered the trapper, as he heard a

movement on our part. For perhaps five minutes the bear and the pony faced each other and we could not see that either moved in the slightest. Then the bear began a slow advance. The pony stuck his head out on a line with his body and uttered a sort of whistle through his nostrils.

"He'd fight if he had a show, but he hasn't got one," whispered the trapper. srist repl'ed promptly: The pony's under lip fell down and showed his teeth, and his ears were laid back like an enraged cat's. As the bear drew nearer he raised one fore-foot and wheat." then the other, and struck them sharp-

ly on the rocky path. Nearer! Nearer! Nearer! The bear did not walk, but hitched himself along foot by foot, while he kept his great paws swinging in the air. He evidently suspicioned that the pony would attempt to jump over him. Now they are fifteen feet apart-now tennow only five. Now the pony utters a scream of affright or anger and the snorts of the bear come plainly to our the story is out. The young lady had signed ears. They face each other for a full her surname and initials thus: "F. N. Jones," minute, and every one of us is trembling

as if personally menaced. Swish! The bear gathered himself and made a rush, roaring loudly as he did so. Quick as he moved, the pony trail ahead-death on the great bouldhe reared up, wheeled to the right, and seen much trouble."-Chicago Mail. sprang far out into space with such a ery of terror as human beings have utered when they went down to an awful death. Peering over the rocks, we saw his dead and mangled body on the cruel rocks below.

### Button vs. Laced Boots. The woman who has an ugly foot and

who wishes to conceal such defect should invariably wear a boot that is laced rather than a buttoned one. The boot that laces is also recommended to those who have tender feet, as it may be made to fit each day, the elasticity of the laces being vastly superior to the stiffness of the buttoned article. Many women knowing this are in the habit of buying them, but a frank and honest salesman confesses to the fact that women who have outgrown their girlish slenderness-to put it mildly-always purchase laced boots. He says: "We always try to persuade a stout woman to wear them home, because if they are sent home she will find it so difficult to lace them up that nine times out of ten she will send them back rather than endure the discomfort. This, of course, she may not do if she has worn them out of the shop."

### Destitution in Boston.

As a typical instance of destitution in Boston a case is cited of a young man working in a manufacturing shop at a long distance from his room. For sixty hours a week he receives \$7.35. The work was hard, wearing, unceasing. Night found him tired to the marrow morning met him half rested. He had a young wife to care for. The expenses of both were, each week: Room, \$2.50; food, \$3.97; car fare, 60 cents; total, \$7.07; margin, for clothes, amusements, sickness and riotous living, twenty-eight cents.

### Iron Collars for Horses.

Now and then a horse wearing an iron collar is seen in the streets of Philadel phia, but such collars are still a rarity Their use in England has become quite general, however, for horses doing heavy work-such as omnibus and brewery horses. The collars are not heavy, the lightest weighing only seven pounds.

### VARIETIES.

"BEG pardon, sah," observed the tough looking waiter, suggestively. "Gents at this table usually—er—remember me, sab." "I don't wonder," said the customer, cor-

to forget." And he picked up his check, and strolled surely in the direction of the cashier.

Ponsonby-You see that man passing along on the other side of the street?

Popinjay-Yes. Ponsonby-Well, that man has an income

f about \$5,000 monthly from his pen. Popin;ay-I have always thought that liter ature was a poor-paying profession. Ponsonby-That man can hardly write his

pen in the West. MISS TAWKER-Uncle George, I have a telegram to write, and I don't know how to get about it. I want to tell Cousin Emily that I

cin't go to see her. Uncle George-That's easy enough. Write just as you would tell her if she were here. Miss Tawker-Oh! (Retires, and in the course of half an hour exhibits the telegram.) to it saying that it is republished by re-Uncle George-Phew! Look here, my dear. It will be a great deal cheaper for you to go

to New York with this than to send it by tele-

graph.

Two; ttle boys had peen invited out to tea at the house of the third little boy, and their mother had told them to take but one cooky each if there were cookies for tea. Sure enough a plate of tiny fa ney cakes was passed at the table. Freddy, the older boy, looked at then took two, saying as he did so, to his litt'e brother of four years: "You may take two, Willie. I am sure mamma had no idea they would be so very small."

He was a Frenchman traveling to New O: leans by steamboat, in days when by river was the way to travel. On the boat, he had, to his sorrow, learned to play the American game of poker. Arrived at his hotel in New separated them. The pony threw up his Orleans, he found difficulty in getting the fire to burn, and, ringing for a servant, complained about it. The servant looked about the

> "Ob, I see! You want a poker." The Frenchman threw up his hands in hor-

> ror and walled: "No, no! No more ze pokaire-no more ze

pokaire!" THE two old friends met accidentally for the first time in ten or fifteen years. "Well," ner safe and perhaps a close view of the he said, "you are still Lucy Benderby, are pony was a novelty to him. Two of us you?" "Yes," she replied, "still Lucy Bengot ready to shoot, hoping to drive him derby." "It isn't your fault, I know," he rejoined, meaning to say something complimentary. "That is," he added nervously, feeling that he had not expressed himself ex actly in the way he had intended, "I mean that you're not to blame, you know. You couldn't help it-er-that is it was the fault of the young men. They-you know," he went on, breaking out into a profuse prespir-

> bave met you!" A VERY fine church was recently built in one of our wealthiest suburbs. A well-known sentleman wished to put in a memorial window to his pioneer ancestors. The subject was that of Ruth gleaning in the fields of Boaz; it was beautifully executed by New York artists. The window was a gem. But the gentleman was not quite satisfied with the sheaf that Ruth was bearing under her arm. He wrote to the New York artist and said everything was all beautiful, but he did not like the sheaf of wheat. People would never take that for a sheaf of wheat. The

at'on, "couldn't be expected-h'm! hal-to

-er-well, I must be go ng. Ever so glad to

"I believe we are told in the Scripture that Rath gleaned in the barley fields of Boaz. She wou d not need to be carrying a sheaf of

Ar least one Scuth Side girl has lost faith in the subject of clairvoyance. In answer to a newspaper advertisement she sent \$1, to gether with a lock of her hair, age, size and personal characteristics to a clairvoyant at C.ncinnati, resting secure in the belief that no one would ever know anything about it. The resn.t pleased her so much that her secret was entrusted to a half dozen friends, and

instead of "Fann'e N. Jones." By return mail came a forecast of her fu

ture, which, among other things said: "Shun the light girl; the brunette is the one for you to marry. Beware of a false moved quicker. It was death on the friend who seeks to enstrange you; he wishes to wed her bimself. You will live long and ers in the bottom of the gorge. He be happy, and will gain the love of the gir choose the latter, and as the bear rushed you ought to marry, but not until you have

> A LADY still on the pretty side of forty was on her way up own at night under the protection of a uniformed messenger boy, according to New York usage. He felt his importance, and sat up very straight, until one of his chums sat down teside him. The two youngsters were soon engaged in a confidential interview, and the escort forgot his charge. Meanwhile the lady's brother, by the merest chance, boarded this identical can and took a seat beside her. He unconsciously passed his arm behind her, and was in the very middle of an animated dialogue, which happened to make her look somewhat worried. The messenger boy suddenly bethought himself of his duty. A glance at the lady's troubled countenance, and at the man's arm back of her shoulders, was sufficient to convince him that she needed protection.

"Take your arm down, sir!" he exclaimed ternly, and at the same time gave it any hicg but a gentle push. There was a burst of laughter, and the

boys looked at each other in blank astonishment. "Make believe you don't see it," whispered the chum of the lady's guardian with a chuckle, "don t you see she wants it there?

You ain't fly a little bit, you ain t."

"WHEN the Kansas Pacific was first opened," said B. W. Vedder, a locomotive engineer, "the Indians were very hostile, and here was constant fear that they would wreck the trains. That they did not is due to their ignorance of the iron horse and of the best methods of destroying it. One of my dremen had an experience with the Cheyen nes that he will never forget. He was on the road near Fort Wallace when he saw the Ind ans had cut the telegraph wire and knew that he might look out for squalls. They were never satisfied with simply cutting the wire but chopped it into inch pieces with their tomahawks to effectually stop the mysterious messages. As the train came near a large patch of sunflowers which grew on both sides of the track over 100 Indians rose up, stretch ed a strong rope across the track, braced themselves and prepared to receive the shool of the locomotive. As was afterwards learn

each end of the rope thought they would be able to stop the train. The instant the locamotive struck the rape the air was full of Indians. They were thrown in all directions. Some were jerked clear across the train and more than a dozen were killed or seriously indially. "That mug of yours would be hard jured. This was the last attempt made for years to stop the traine."

> A rew weeks ago the editor of a country weekly not a thousand miles from Chloago was suddenly called out of town on business which would require his attention for several days. It was the day before the usual publication day, and matters were in pratty good shape to leave. Calling the "devil" into the his sanctum the editor said:

"Jim, I'm obliged to leave you alone tomorrow; don't you think you can get out the name, but he owns the largest hog-raising paper? Everything is in type. If the advertising takes as much room as I have planned all you will have to do is to lock up the forms and go to press."

"But what shall I do if the advertising talls short?" queried Jimmy, dubiously.

"It isn't going to fall short, but if it should there's that long editorial of mine on the tariff which we printed last week. That hasn't been distributed yet; print it again and add a line quest.

Four days later the editor returned. He found Jim jubilant. "Went off like clockwork," the latte: sa d, "and there wasn't a hitch anywhere. Had to use your editorial sgain though to fill up. Just labeled it as you told me, and dropped it right back into the editorial columns where it was last week. See?" Here the enthusiastic young man showed his chief an editorial page bearing the tariff "chestnut" as a leader. To it were the diminutive "baby cakes" a moment and added the rather startling words: "Republished by request of the editor."

And the "devil" is still wondering why the editor immediately pulled out enough hair to stuff a large cushion.

### Chaff.

If turkeys knew as much as the much-deised geese they would fly very far South in

"Trotter is always as good as his word," remarked Passifer. "Yes," assented Hojack; "but his word is worthless." "I know it."

Prospective Employer—Where did you work last? Miss Kincaid (loftils)—I was associated wid th' De Penninghams on Mirray bill. A Slangy Person .- "I'm not in it," said

the trave'er, as he stood on the station plat-form and watched the last train disappear in the distance.

Bridget (her fare well shot)—I'd have ye to know mim' as I'm a ladv, mim. Mrs. Lorg-non—That's just the trouble. You don't go well with the place. At the husking bee, if you get a red ear, you may steal a kiss; while, on the contrary, under other conditions, if you steal a kiss you

An Unkind Question.--Litewayte-Liteway to disagreeable, don't you know, to associate with one's inferior. Bronson--low in the world did you find that out?

may get a red ear.

Caught the Idea -- Teacher -- What is the meaning of the phrass, "They burned their bridges behind them?" Bright Boy -- It means they waited till they got acrost. He—You absolutely refuse, then, to share my lot in life? She—Absolutely. H—There are plenty of fish in the sea. She—Well, if it is fish you want don't let me detain you.

Visitor--Isn't your mother afraid, Willie, of catching cold in those slippers? Willie-Hub, I guess you don't know them slippers! Ma uses them to warm the whole family

The only time a high price is paid for vegetables is when you have none to offer; or, to put it in the form of an Irish argument, the only time a crop is profitable is when it failure. "That's it," said Columbus, as land first

oke upon his vision. "That's America North or South?" asked the mate. "That can't say until I've seen the map," returned the explorer. A Woman's Reason.—Clara - Jack intends to have everything his own way when we are

married. Clara's Mamma-Then who marry him? Clara-To relieve his mind of a "That court-house of yours is a credit to the town." remarked a s.ranger in Boomopols. "Humph!" returned the man who couldn't get away. "If you was payin' taxes

here ye'd think it was a consarped sight more

"Why is Berlia the most dissipated of towns?" "Give it up." "Because it is always on the Spree." "Dreadfull But why is St. Petersburg free from such foundal?" "You nosed me." "Because its river Neva gets high."

Grandma is pretty well on in years now and Time has left his marks in many wrinkies on her face. Little Lucy was sitting on grand-ma's lap the other day, and after a long, in-quiring gaze, asked: "Gran ma, what makes your face so mussed up?" Grandma (to little grandson who is drum-

ming "McGinty" on the plane Sunday morning) -My dear, that does not sound like Surday music. Small Musician-Oh, yes, gra ma. That's about a bad, wicked man, w "It isn't always easy to keep track of what B ansa is saying, "remarked a Congress-man in referring to his colleague, "but he is deep." "Yes," was the reply, "be's so ever-issting deep that I am constantly in tear that he is going to fall into himself and get iost."

"Is there any portion of the fowl you prefer, Major? 'asks the sulter's wife blandiy. "The left wing, i! you please," "The left wing?" "Yes" retorted the Mejor, gazing dubiously at the platter. "I believe it is always good military tactics to wring the left

# Cough-Cures

wing of a veteran corps into action first."

Are abundant; but the one best known for its extraordinary anodyne and expectora qualities is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For nearly half a century this preparation has been in greater demand than any other romedy for colds, coughs, bronchitis, and pul-

monary complaints in general.
"I suffered for more than eight months from a severe cough accompanied with her orrhage of the lungs and the expectoration of matter. The physicians gave me up, but my druggist prevailed on me to try

### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I did so, and soon began to improve; my lungs healed, the cough ceased, and I came stouter and healthier than I have ever been before. I would suggest that the name of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral be changed to Elixir of Life, for it certainly saved my life. F. J. Oliden, Salto, Buenos Ayres.

"A few years ago I took a very bad cold, which settled on my lives." I had night

which settled on my lungs. I had night sweats, a racking cough, and great soreness. My doctor's medicine did me no good. I tried many remedies, but received no beneand, as a last resort, did so. From the first dose I obtained relief, and, after using two bottles of it was completely restand. bottles of it, was completely restore health."— F. Adams, New Gretna, N. J.

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six battles, \$5.

TOKOLOGY Complete LADIES GUING The very best book for ACENTS. Sample pages Prepaid \$2.75. A. B. Steckham & Co., 157 La Salle St., Chi.

(Continued from first page.) more benefit many times from reading those papers whose views do not coincide with a farmer engaged in breeding any kind of our own, than when we can agree with all stock; without the aid of the agricultural the writer asserts, for it makes us think for ourselves. A child who depends entirely not be carried on with success. I thoroughly upon his parents for anything, never uses his own judgment, and is never thrown in any way upon his own responsibility and be better farmers, better breeders and better made to think for himself, is very little men. better than an idiot. I think the reading of agricultural papers is more of an education for a farmer than all the agricultural colleges in the land; and if these papers were read as they should be, it would raise the standard of intelligence in all parts of our country. I remember very well the assertion made by one of our sgricultural editors in his paper not long age, that wheat had come up to stay, and I thought the editor was very bold | broad guage, through car lines of the Denver to make the statement, for I thought he was risking his reputation as a prophet, but he ways, via Leadville, Glenwood Springs and only strengthened that reputation, for he was right, for wheat has come up to stay. unsurpassed scenery. Dining Cars all the No one expects it to stay up all the time; it way. will of course fluctuate, but the range of values for the past three months has been higher than for five years. No class of publishers take so much pains in regard to the kind of advertisements which appear in their papers as do the publishers of agricultural papers. The editor of the MICHIGAN FARMER is not only personally acquainted with most of his advertisers, but also with a large majority of his readers, and many times those who wish to answer any advertisement in his paper write to the editor to find out what kind of a man the advertiser- is. The Michigan Farmer has saved the farmers of Michigan millions of dollars by exposing some of the frauds advertised. A man cannot succeed in the stock business and be dishonest, for agrienlineal editors are acousinted with stock breeders all over the land. Our forefathers did not make a success of farming like the farmers of to-day. Our views have been breadened by the agricultural press, and farmers are making their ir fluence felt, and

agricultural papers contain, and we do not always heed the good advice given. The that it really did rise, but being very busy at fat; y; not lame any. Have not done any the time, did not sell; but it was no fault of thing for it yet. I should be glad to know the Editor that I did not take advantage of what to do for it. the rise. Agricultural papers would be of much greater benefit to farmers than they and thinkingly.

were our fathers and our grandfathers.

T. Josenhans-Agricultural papers contain many suggestions which are hardly formed the babit of reading, but too many too tired to do anything but rest, when a little brain labor would be a recreation.

G. S. Wood-A farmer should read agricoltural papers in order to keep himself posted in his own business. What would make use of the publications relating to his particular profession? Farmers get new views and new ideas in reading the views of their brother farmers, as given by our agrigultural papers; and some of the special departments of these papers are often very nseful and valuable. The veterinary de partment of the MICHIGAN FARMER has been of great interest and value to me. In fact a farmer, like any other business man, should post himself or go out of the business.

Mrs. E. C. Warner-We have heard shough about the benefit to be derived from FARMER and what to do. reading agricultural papers, but what about the influence? Is it good? If parents would read these papers with their children, and discuss the contents, instead of talking over the last elopement, the influence would be much better, although 1 cannot endorse the tone of the stories published in many of these papers, for I think they must have a bad infloence from the fact that the hero of the story generally uses tobacco and children are very apt to want to imitate the heroes of whom they read. I would discard such stories as having a bad influence upon the young. It seems to me that we do not get the experience of our most successful farmers in our papers as they do not have time to men who are more theoretical than practical.

G. Hurd-Experience is worth a great deal. We cannot follow the advice given by our agricultural papers. We who have been brought up on farms know what will do best on these farms, and must use our own judgment. You cannot find a farmer who feeds stock in the way advised by our papers. Of ccurse we get some new ideas from them, and the more we read them the better farmers we are: but do not think we are better men than our forefathers.

E. P. Harper-Experience is worth more than all the papers. Every man should have a mind of his own. What does an editor know of practical farming? The agricultural press is not reliable; as far as their prophecies are concerned, they are worth nothing. You must judge for yourselves, accept what in your own judgment is good. reject what you cannot endorse. Many of the reports in our agricultural papers come from ignorant correspondents and are not reliable. The estimates of crops on hand are a positive damage to the farmer. The profit on farm products is greater after i leaves the hands of the farmer, than any profit derived from them by the produc r.

E. C. Warner -The members of this Club have evidently followed the advice of the agricultural papers in many things, for they will not raise scrub stock, but get the best, I think the estimates of crops as published by our agricultural papers are fairly reliable, three such dressing at intervals of two or and the market report very valuable to a three weeks usually are sufficient. Give no corn or corn meal to eat, but good clean oats farming community. The experience of one man does not cover all the knowledge embraced in one subject. All knowledge is found in books and papers. There is no experience of value which does not find its way into print.

A. A. Wood-Show me a good farmer in Michigan and you will find his tables cover ed with papers and learn that he is a daily reader of these papers. I consider the market reports as published by the Michigan FARMER thoroughly reliable, as they receive the personal attention of the Editor, and are as correct as reports can be. Not only do Mi

us as farmers, but they are a great help to press the thoroughbred stock business could believe in agricultural papers, and if we read them carefully and studiously, we shall

The next meeting of the Club will be held at the residence of N. H. Isbell, January 9, 1891, at which time the annual election of officers will take place.

### TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Go to California via the through lines of the Burlington Route, from Chicago or St. Louis to Denver, and thence over the new and Rio Grande or Colorado Midland Rull-Salt Lake,-through interesting cities and

### Peterinary Department

Conducted by prof. Robert Jennings, Peterinary furgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers Free. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The rymptoms should be accurately described to ensure improved the subscribers. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of ose dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

### Hock Lameness in a Mare.

OLIVET, Mich,, December 13, 1890. Veterinary Eduor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a bay mare 10 years o'd which has been jame a little now and then in one hind leg, I have thought in the ankle, but there was no swelling, and it would pass off in a few days. In Sept-mber I was oriving her on the road when she became lame all at once and so lame I got ber home as soon as could, she moving very slow. In a few days she was as well as ever, so far as I could see, at d we have used her all the time we are better farmers and better men than since until Wednes tay, 10th inst., when she was taken again the same way and was so B. N. Smith-We are not particular bad she would hardly put her foot to the shough in reading the many good things our ground. To-day she is entirely over it and moves as free as any horse. I would like to know the trouble and weat to do for it. I have a colt six months old, bay mare, which FARMER forefold a rise in wheat, and as I has been developing a large gambrel on one was personally interested, I noted the fact leg, and I think the other begins to sympathize with it. Somewhat seft; is puffy

Answer .- The description of symptoms now are, if they were read more carefully given is not as satisfactory as we could wish. We are however, disposed to diagnose the trouble as hock lameness. Usually in such cases the first noticable symptom is in the practical, and we cannot blame people for animal on leaving the stable starts off a few adhering to the old ways. Many farmers steps on the toe then putting the heel down would, doubtless, derive great benefit from square. In such cases, applied early, an acreading agricultural papers if once they tive blister will frequently arrest the progress of the disease. In long standing cases think when the day's work is done they are a surgical operation known as periostrotomy properly performed is a success. It relieves the pain quickly and restores the natural action of the limb. The operation is a dangerous one in the hands of the empiric. but perfectly safe in the hands of a compewe think of a professional man who did not tent veterinary surgeon. 2ad. You had better let the colt alone for the present at

### Grease Heels in a Horse,

ANN ARBOR, December 9, 1890.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a mare three years old, never driven, always being in the pastore, and this fall when I put her in the yards, I saw on her hind foot a sort of scratches, so I took and gave it a good washing, taking some of the scales off, of which I send you a few. extends on each side of the foot and up on the leg eight or ten inches. Answer

Answer .- The specimens received indicate the disease known as grease heels, usually confined to the hind feet. Wash the parts well with castile sosp and water, in which stir a small quantity of powdered charcoal to the consistence of cream. Apply with a shaving brush. Give internally the fellowing: Barbadoes aloes, one ounce; pulver-

ized gentian root, half an ounce; Jamaica ginger, pulverized, two drachms; mix al! together and divide into six powders. Give one powder night and morning in the feed, or mix with syrup to a paste and smear on the tongue. When all are given follow with two scruple doses of powdered nux vomica, write, and the writing is done by scientific Give no corn or corn meal, but good oats

### Cutaneous Disease in Horses.

BRIGHTON Mich Dec. 9, 1890. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a span of horses, one six and the other right years old, that are troubled with a br-aking out on side and back. It came on one year ago last fal; will go away in the summer and come again in the fall. It seems to be a dry seab or pimple; hair seems dead on the sore apots. They seem to feel well and eat good, but look bad and rough; feed them timothy bay and corn. Any informa-

tion would be gladly received.
A. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer-The trouble with your horse is a cutaneous disease known as surfeit, due to a moroid condition of the blood. Treatment Give the following in the feed, or mix with water to a paste and smear on the tongue, using a wooden paddle for the purpose: Socotrine aloes palverized, one ounce; Jama'ca ginger root pulv., one our ca; mix well together and divide into twelve powders. Give one powder in the fee i at night, or m'x with syrup to a paste and smear on the tongue. Select a comfortable warm place. Give him a thorough scrabbing with castile soap and water, and then sponge all over the affected parts with the following solution: Hyposulphite of soda in the proportion of two ounces to a gallon of tepid rain water. When thoroughly dry brush the animal clean and throw a blanket over him. Two or

Commercial.

FLOUR.—Michigan brands are higher; no

WHEAT .- The week closes with an active and rm market and prices showing very little change since our last report. Quotations at the close yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white 98%c; No. 2 white, 9tc; No. 3 white, 84c; No. 2 red, 98c; No. 3 red, 98c. Closing prices en futures were as follows: No. 2 red, March \$1 01; May \$1 02% 19 bu. CORN .- Market lower. Quoted as follows: No

vellow, 52%c. In futures, December sold at 52c. and May at 55c. OATS .- Market lower. Quoted as follows:

No. 2 white, 45%c; No. 2 mixed, 45%c; light mixed, 45% c per bu.

BARLEY.-Lower at \$1 20@1 45 per cental, cut ide for No. 2. Receipts for the week, 21,894 bu., against 40,378 bu. the previous week; shipments 21,632 bu., against 27,671 bu, the previous week RYE .- Quoted at 72c per bu. for No. 2, and

FEED.-Winter bran quoted at \$17.25 per tor coarse middlings, \$17 25@17 50; fine, \$19 50@

BUTTER.-Quotations are as follows: Extra airy, 21c; good to choice, 18@20c; creamery, 22@ 26c W D. Market active. CHEESE.-Michigan full creams held at 10%@

ic W B., and quiet. E668.-Steady at 24c per dos. Receipts still light. These prices were paid at the Faltis market, 301 Woodward Ave. Cold storage are selling at 21@23c, and limed at 18@20c.

HONEY.-Quoted at 15@17c for comb. Extract-BEESWAX .- Quoted at 36@37c B D. HAY .- Hay is quiet at \$10 for No. 1 timothy, \$8

for No. 2, \$8 for No. 1 clover and \$7 for No. 2 % on in car lots. STRAW .- Quoted at \$5@ 5 25 per ton. BEANS .- Quoted at \$1 95@2 00 per bu. for hand-

picked stock. Unpicked sell at \$1 00@1 40 per bu. Out of store prices are 5@10c higher. Mar BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .- Quoted at \$2 75 per cwt.

and and more steady. CLOVER SEED .- Unchanged. Prime quoted at \$4 (0) per bu. For future delivery December sold at \$4 00, January at \$4 05 and Febru-

ary at \$1 15 per bu. No. 2 sells at \$3 50. TIMOTHY SEED .- Quiet at \$1 45 per bu. fo

SALT .- Michigan, 75c per bbl. in car lots, or 80c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.: Ashton quarter sacks. 72c. BIDES.-Green city, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; coun try, green, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; cured, No. 1, 5@ 5%c; No. 2, 424%c; green calf, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 4c; cured, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; veal skins, No. 1

each: sheep pelts, 75c2 \$1 50, according to quan-POTATOES .- Market very active at 80@85c per u. for State in car lots, and from store a

5@6c; runners and No. 2, 3@4c; deacons, 25c

FOREIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messinas, W box \$5@5 50; oranges, Floridas, \$3 75@4 \$\text{9} box; bananas, yellow, \$\text{9} bunch, \$1 25@2 00. Figs, 12 @12%c for layers, 14c for new. Cocoanuts, \$ 100, \$5 00. Persian dates, new, 6264c w b

DRIED FRUIT .- Apples quoted at 10@11c fo common, and 13@14c W B. for evaporated. APPLES .- Fairly active and held at \$250 2 350 per bbl., with fancy stock bringing \$3 75. The sup ply is fair and market steady.

ONIONS .- Quoted at 802900 % bu., and \$1 50 @2 75 @ bbl. Market steady. CARBAGE .- Quoted at \$2 50@2 75 per 100 in car

POP CORN.-Quoted at 4% @5c per lb. for old

POULTRY .- The following prices were paid esterday at the Faltis market, 301 Woodward Avenue for dressed: Fowls, 6c W b.; chickens. 7c; ducks 8c; turkeys, 11c; pigeons, 20c per pair; squabs 25c per pair. Live poultry is sell

ing ic per lb. below these prices. DRESSED VEAL -Quoted at 44@7c 30 To CRANBERRIES.-Gape Cod, \$3 75@4 50 ₽ bu.

Market firm and offerings light. GAME.-Partridge, 50@75c @ pair; woodcock \$2 50@3 \$9 doz. Ducks, Mallard, 65 275c, and common, 20@35c per pair. Snipe, nominal at \$1 25 \$ doz.; squirrels, \$1@1 25 \$ doz.; rabbits, 7@8c each; bear carcass, 8c.

DRESSED BOGS.—Lower. Now quoted at \$4 00

the west, and the m rket is weak. PROVISIONS .- Market unchanged except that

shoulders have declined. Quotations yesterday Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650

were as ionows;
Mess, new 11 002 11 25
Family 11 50 211 75
Short clear 11 t0211 75
Lard in tierces, P D 540 54
Lard in kegs, \$ b
Pure lard, in tierces 7 0 74
Hams, 19 10 9 20 10
Shoulders, # D 6 @ 64
Choice bacon, W D 7% 2 8%
Extra mess beef, new # bbl 6 50 @ 7 00
Plate beef 7 50 @ 7 75
Dried beef hams 8 %5 6 8 50
Tallow, 12 D 4
HAYThe following is a record of the sales

t the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton:

to Friday noon, with price per ton:

Monday—28 loads: Six at \$12; five at \$13 and \$10; four at \$10 t0; three at \$11; two at \$11 50; tne at \$14, \$13 50 and \$12 75.

Tuesfay—36 loads: Twelve at \$10; nine at \$12 and \$11; ix at \$13; three at \$11 50 and \$9; two at \$10 50; one at \$19 50;

Wednesday—30 loads: Seven at \$11; four at \$13 and \$1.70; three at \$10 and \$8; two at \$12, \$10 50 and \$9; one at \$14, \$11 50 and \$8 50.

Thursday—36 loads: Seven at \$12 and \$10; the at \$13; four at \$12, \$10 and \$9; two at \$14, \$10 and \$9; two at \$10; and \$10; three at \$11 50, \$11 and \$9; two at \$14; one at \$10 50 and \$9 50.

Friday—18 loads: Four at \$13 and \$12; two at \$10 and \$9; two at \$10 and \$9 50.

and \$9; two a: \$14; one at \$10.50 and \$9.50. Friday—18 loads: Four at \$18 and \$12; two at \$11; one at \$10.50, \$10 and \$9.75.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards. CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle at these yards for the past week numbered 447 head. Among the offerings were a few good butchers steers and some that were extra. The highest price paid was \$5 for a pair of yearing steers They were bought by Charles Kammon, and will bang in the market of Wm. Perkins Jr. on Grand R ver Av. For the ordinary grades of cattle prices showed no material change from those of one week ago. The supply we not large and all changed hands. Lorsemore sold Wm Wreford & Co 19 good

Proper sold Flie-chman a mixed lot of ad of coarse butchers stock av 678 lbs at \$3 C R e sold Fitzpatrick 2 choice steers av

White sold Fitzpatrick 3 fair butchers at ere av 133 ha at \$3.25.
Cogiey so d McIntire a mixed lot of 6 head thin butchers stock av 803 lbs at \$3 15 and to McGee av 726 lbs at the same price. Harker sod Knoch 4 good butchers steers av 1,140 ibs at \$3 50 and a fair one weighing Robs od J Wreford 4 good butchers steers y 1430 les at \$3 50 and 2 fair ones av 930 lbs

Ackiey sold Genther 4 good butchers steer Ackies sold Genther a good nutchers steers av 93: los at \$3.0; a mixed to of 6 head of thin butchers stock to Reagan av 688 lbs at \$2.25 and 2 bulls av 1,10 lbs at \$1.75. Richmoni sold Sullivan 4 feeders av 1,637 lbs at \$2.65 and 10 stockers to Sackett av 664

be at \$2 25. Haley sold Fileschman a mixed lot of plead of coarse butchers stock av 672 be at \$2.
Re-son sold Bilkorski a mixed lot of 5 bead fg od butchers stock av 918 ibs at \$2.75 and fair ones to M. Gee av 745 ibs at \$2.55. Roe sold Flieschman am xed lot of 6 head of th n butchers stock av 712 lbs at \$2 10 an

coarse cow and 3 bulls av 1,042 lbs at \$1 65.
Baker sold McGee a mixed lot of 14 head of oarse butchers stock av \$17 lbs at \$2.
Beardiger sold Russell 4 fats beider av 30.

head of coarse butchers stock av 1,070 ibs White sold Fileschman a mixed lot of 8 head

of coarse butchers stock av 591 lbs at \$2.
Kalaher sold Sullivan 7 stockers av 607 lbs at \$1. 75 and a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers stock to Kamman av 795 lbs at \$2.
Carr sold McIntire a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers stock av 803 lbs at \$2.35.

Standlick sold Brooks 4 stockers av 765 lbs

Simmons sold McGee a mixed lot of 21 head Simmons sold McGee a mixed lot of 21 head of coarse butchers stock av 700 lbs at \$2. Howland sold Sullivan 6 feeders av 926 lbs at \$2.75 and 4 stockers av 680 lbs at \$2.25. Ackley sold Sullivan 2 choice butchers steers av 1,190 lbs at \$3.90.

D Sullivan sold McGee a mixed lot of 18 head of thin butchers stock av 743 lbs at \$2.15. Robb sold McFar:ane 5 stockers av 756 lbs at \$2.25 and a fancy helfer to Marx weighing 1,090 lbs at \$4.50.

Vanbuskirk sold Sullivan 5 good cows at \$3.25.

, 52c; No. 3, 50%c; No. 2 yellow, 53c; No. 3

Vanbuskirk sold Suliivan 5 good cows av 1,216 lbs at \$3 40.
Proper sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse tutchers stock av 863 lbs at \$2. Haley sold Sullivan 5 stockers av 780 lbs at

Kalaher sold Reagan a mixed lot of 5 head Asianer soid Reagan a mixed lot or 5 head of coarse butchers stock av 650 lbs at \$1 75.

Carr soid McGee a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers stock av 688 lbs at \$2.

Ackley soid Sullivan 5 fair shipping steers av 1,328 lbs at \$3 70 and 2 stockers av 640 lbs

McDorman sold Kamman a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers stock av 918 ibs at \$2. Beardsley sold Caplis a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers stock av 800 lbs at \$2 25. Harger sold Kamman 2 fancy steers av

Farnam sold Sullivan 6 good cows av 1,190 lbs at \$2 00 and 13 fair butchers steers av 1,080 lbs at \$3. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 850 head. The run was light, but there were some the run was light, but there were some choice ones among the receipts. The best was a lot of 35 lambs, fed by Mr. Bird, of at \$3.25. Romulus. They averaged 82 lbs and brought \$6 to per hundred. A lot of 10 sheep average ing 140 lbs brought \$5 50 per hundred, and a lot of 19, part ewes, averaging 115 lbs sold at \$4 75. There was a good demand for the receipts and prices were fully as high as those of last week.

Hogan sold Burt Spencer 69, part lambs, av Hogan soid Burt Spencer 69, part lambs, av 77 lbs at \$4.

Ackley sold Fitzpatrick 85, part lambs, av 87 lbs at \$4.50 and 15 culis av 82 lbs at \$3.

Morris sold Young, 75, part lambs, av 67 lbs at \$4 and 10 culis av 72 lbs at \$3.

Bird sold Fitzpatrok 22 av 100 lbs at \$5 and 35 lsmbs av 82 lbs at \$6 50. Proper sold Morey 30, part lambs, av 72 lbs at \$4 40. Kalaher sold Monaban 41, part lambs, av

69 ibs at \$4. 69 lbs at \$4.

Driscoil sold Fitzpatrick 19 av 76 lbs at \$4;
70 lambs av 75 lbs at \$550 and 7 culls av 70 Tabor sold Burt Spencer 117, part lambs, and prices ruled 10215 cents higher. A good av 76 lbs at \$4 10. Ka'aher sold Young 14, part lambs, av 84

lbs at \$5. Page sold Wm Wreford & Co 22 culls av 73 Hereford steers sold at \$6 25. The next highest

The offerings of hogs numbered 551 head. The demand for hogs was slow and prices ranged 15@30 cents per hundred lower than those paid last week. Vanbuskirk sold Steele 22 av 207 lbs at

125. C Roe sold R S Webb 28 av 211 lbs at \$3 25. White sold Steele 19 av 154 lbs at \$3 25. Wheeler sold R S Webb 37 av 175 lbs at Morris sold Steele 41 av 166 lbs at \$3 30. Kalaber 10 d Grant 9 av 137 lbs at \$3.0.

Proper sold R S Webb 10 av 161 lbs at \$3.20. Baker sold Grant 48 av 177 lbs at \$3 18

per bundred on the farm. The steers and helfers were two year olds, of good form, were not over fatted, but just in the right shape to cut up piofitably. These cattle will give a fair profit to the producers. There were other good cattle on sale, but we could For this class prices were 10@15 cents lower not learn anything in reference to the feeders than on the previous Monday, while good cattle

the offerings, and prices were somewha stonger. The follow ng were the closing QUOTATIONS: 

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers stock av 913 lbs at 2 15; 3 stockers to Sullivan av 730 lbs at 5 and 3 bulls av 996 lbs at \$2.

\$2 25 and 3 buils av 998 ibs at \$2.

Balderson soid Wm Wreford & Co 5 thin cows av 1,180 ibs at \$2 and a buil weighing 850 ibs at \$1 80, with \$3 added on the lot.

Sprague sold Sulivan 2 choice cows av 1,335 ibs at \$3 15.

Judson sold The Michigan Beef Co 14 choice sterms av 1,214 ibs at \$3 80.

cholos steers av 1,214 ibs at \$3 80,
Sutton sold The Michgan Beef Co 2 good
butchers steers av 1,690 ibs at \$3 35.
Jedelesold The Michgan Beef Co 4 extra
steers av 1,452 ibs at \$4 50 and a mixed lot of
5 head of fair butchers stock to Wm Wreford Co av 1,632 lbs at \$2 35. Haley sold Wm Wreford & Co 3 thin cows

2 head of fair butchers stock av 848 lbs at \$2 35 and 4 feeders to McFarlane av 817 lbs at

Tubbs sold The Michigan Beef Co a butchers steer weighing 1 050 lbs at \$3 35 and a thin cow weighing 1,100 lbs at \$2. Spicer sold Sutlivan 2 good oxen av 1,685 lbs at \$3 50; a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers stock av 890 lbs at \$2 05; a bul weighing 1,390 lbs at \$2 65 and one weighing 80 lbs at \$2. Merritt sold The Michgian Beef Co 4 choice

teers av 1,167 lbs at \$3 90; a good one weigh ng 1,150 lbs at \$3 50 and 7 coarse cows av Cushman sold Brooks 6 stockers av 705 lbs

e sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of lead of thin butchers stock av 907 lbs at

Capwell sold McGee a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers stock av 8:0 lbs at \$2.25 and a bull weighing 1,170 lbs at \$1 £0. Judeon sold Burt Spincer 5 good butchers steers av 1,186 lbs at \$3.35 and a mixed lot of head of thin butchers stock Wm Wreford & O av 1,040 lbs at \$2 25. Shanaban sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed

ot of 7 head of coarse butchers stock av 1,634 ibs at \$1 80. Larue sold The Michigan Beef Co 3 good butchers at ears av 1,100 lbs at \$3 50 and 3 good cows av 1,360 lbs at \$3.

The run of sheep was not large, and the ocal dealers were sharp competitors for the receipts. Prices ranged fully as high as those of last week. Watson sold Monahan 22, part lambs, av 72

g sold Burt Spencer 43 av 82 lbs at \$4 ard 73 buck surbs, av 79 ibs at \$5 12%.

Sprague sold Hiller 27, part tamts, av 88 lbs at \$5 15.

Stevens sold E lis 42 av 83 lbs at \$4 12%. Gideings sold Wm Wreford & Co 20, par ambs, av 97 lbs at \$5 50. Jedele sold Wm Wreford & Co 20 av 79 lbs

Brown sold Ellis 21 ewes av 84 lbs at \$3 40. Dennis sold Fitzpatrick 71 ewes av 85 lbs at Stevens sold Morey 58 lambs av 80 lbs av 86 0. Driver sold Morey 9 av 133 lbs at \$5 50.

Merritt sold The Michigan Beef Co 46 av 90 lbs at \$4 and 19 lambs av 82 lbs at \$5 50. Stevens sold Monahan 48 av 75 lbs at \$3 65. The supply of hogs was not as large as for he past two weeks, but the drovers were

congratulating themselves that they had no more. The demand was active, but prices were 156220 cents lower than those of or

Lucke sold Hammond & Co 124 av 236 lbs at \$3 30. Long sold Hammond & Co 81 av 216 lbs at McHugh sold Hammond & Co 87 av 227 lbs at \$3 30. Wateon sold Hammond & Co 43 av 191 lbs at \$3 25.

Pinkner sold Steele 64 av 165 lbs at \$3 30. Los ing sold Steele 149 av 207 lbs at \$3 32%. Ackley sold Hammond & Co 61 av 237 lbs at \$3.25 and 35 to Monahan av 117 lbs at \$3.

Spicer sold Parker, Webb & Co 45 av 193 lbs at \$3 20. Capwell fo'd Steele 83 av 1771bs at \$3 30 and 32 to Hammond & Co av 210 lbs at \$3 25.

McMillan Soid Parker, Webb & Co 83 av 206 lbs at \$3 80

Keich sold Hammond & Co 130 av 205 lbs

ens sold Parker, Webb & Co 79 av 19 Balderson sold Hammond & Co 57 av 183 lbs at \$3 25. DB at \$6.20.
C Ros sold Hammond & Co 150 av 188 lbs at \$3.30 and 48 av 183 lbs at \$3.25.
Bordine sold Parker, Webb & Co 72 av 190

lbs at \$3 15. encer soid Hammand & Co 66 av 178 lbs Spence at \$3 25. Nixon sold Hammond & Co 99 av 222 lbs at

Giddings sold Parker, Webb & Co 31 av 228 lbs at \$3 30 Tubbs sold Hammond & Co 46 av 181 lbs at

Stevens so'd Parker, Webb & Co 51 av 199 lbs at \$3 25,
Sprague sold Steele \$4 av 199 lbs at \$3 35.
Merrit sold Steele 30 av 197 lbs at \$3 35.
Sprague sold Parker, Webb & Co 89 av 205 lbs at \$3 25.
Harwood sold Steele 76 av 185 lbs at \$3 25.
Haley sold Hammond & Co 41 av 251 lbs at \$2 25. lbs at \$3 25.

Merritt sold Hammond & Co 26 sv 291 lbs a

### Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts 50,829, against 69,762 las week. Shipments 12,043. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 9,007 head. The receipts were not half as large as on the clearance was made. The demand was brisk from all classes of buvers. A load of 1, 51 lb

Page sold wm wreford & Co 25 dulls av 15 lbs at \$2 50. Carr sold Morey 10 av 140 lbs at \$5 50. Loose more sold Wm wreford & Co 19 av 115 lbs at \$4 75 and 81 lambs av 77 lbs at \$5 50. Carr sold at \$1 70 \textit{mass} 2 20 for cows and was \$5 50. Only four loss of cattle sold above Texas cattle sold at \$1 70m 2 20 for cows and \$2 20@3 30 for steers. Native cows sold at \$1 15 @2 75. Stock cattle sold at \$2 15@3 10. Prices were 10 cents higher on Tuesday and the may ket active. There was a fair demand on Wednesdsy and Thursday, with quite liberal receipts. On Friday the market was fairly active

QUOTATIONS:
tra beeves, 1,400@1,700 lbs\$4 90@5 40
od to fancy, 1,300@1,600 lbs 4 00@4 95 or to medium steers
or to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs 1 20@2 50 ckers and feeders 2 00@3 15
al calves 3 00@5 co
Kas steers
logs — Receipts 101 235 against 150 214

Beardsley sold R S Webb 33 av 1.5 lbs at \$3 15.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

CATTLE.

There was a fair run of cattle at these yards and a good attendance of buyers.

Among the receipts were some very nice Christmas cattle. A load consisting of 13 steers, 5 heifers and 2 cows, fed by John Thorborn & Son, of Hoit, Ingham County, were brought in by The Michigan Beef Co.

They were contracted for some time ago at \$4 per bundred on the farm. The atexts.

CATTLE .- Receipts 23 3(3, sgainst 19,839 the previous week. There were 280 car loads of cattle on sale Monday. Of there fully 200 cars wre reported as poor to fair butchers stock. of them. There was a good demand for all were steady at former rates. Export steers re ounted at #4 65-24 80: good ping steers, \$4 15@4 40; fair do, \$4@4 10; fair to good butchers steers, \$323 50; common to good mixed butchers stock. \$1 25 22 75 and stockers mmon cattle were left over. The receipts for the balance of the week were light, but there was enough to meet the demand and the mar-

ket closed weak on Friday at the following QUOTATIONS. Extra Beeves-Graded steers, weigh-Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs... Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs... Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers 4 00@4 10 3 25@3 90 quality.

Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.

Michigan stock cattle, common to choice

choice.... Michigan feeders, fair to choice..... Fat bulls fair .o extra.... SHEEP.-Receipts 38,800, against 40,600 the SHEEF.—Receipts 38,800, against 40,600 the previous week. There were 55 car loads of sheep on sale Monday. The demand for sheep was fairly active and prices were higher for the best grades. Culls and common sheep sold at 83 75@3 90; fair to good sheep, \$4 15@4 425; good to choice F5 10 95 lbs, \$4 50@4 85; extra 110 to 12) lbs, \$525 15; culls and common lambs. \$424 90; good to extra \$6 10@6 20. The ma-ket was weak on Thesday, declined 10@15 cens on Wednesday, but was better again on Thursday, closin: strong. On Friday the market was slow and prices weak. The best sheep sold at \$5 10 of 112 lbs average, and good to choice lambs at 50@6 25, with extra lots higher. Hogs.—Receipts 82,380, against 95,500 the previous week. There were 165 car loads of hogs on sale Menday. The off-rings were previous week. There were 165 car loads of hogs on sale Monday. The off-rings were of fair quality, but good heavy hogs were scarce. Packers paid \$3 50@3 55, with a few selected lots at \$4 50@3 75. Yorkers brought \$3 40%3 45, and pixs \$3 2 25. The market closed with 40 loads unsold. Prices were weak and a shade lower on Tuesday, ruled steady on Wednesday and Thursday, with quite heavy receipts. On Friday the demand was light, with med.ums, heavy and mixed selling at \$3 50@3 355,

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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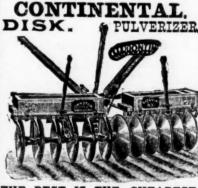
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. 6	66	Detroit Weekly Tribune		1
		Daily		5
66	66	Weekly Echo (Evening News)		1
		Country Gentleman	. 3 50	2
44		American Bee Journal		2
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	**	Scribner's New Monthly	. 4 00	3
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"	**	Demorest's Magazine	3 00	2
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		American Poultry Journal		1
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**	44	Wallace's Monthly		3
	"	Boston Globe		1
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**	**	New York Witness	2 00	1
66	"	New York World	2 00	- 1
66	66	St. Nicholas	4 00	3
6.6	**	Our Little Ones and Nursery	2 50	2
66	46	The Cottage Hearth	2 50	2
64	**	Toronto Mail		1
"	66	Toronto Globe	2 00	î
**	44	Scientific American	4 00	â
	**	The Rural New Yorker	3 00	9
66	4.6	N. Y. Weekly	4 00	3
66	46	Golden Days	4 00	3
4.6	8.6	Dilly Free Press	8 00	7
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> Agriculti SHORTHORN C

Eleventh Annual Meeti Breeders. They are Ch are Low-Prospects Reg able for Good Cattle. The Eleventh Annual M

gan's Shorthorn Breeder A at Lansing on Thursday the President, Mr. John M in the chair. After the m called to order the Presiden address, which we give in The past year has not l

agriculture and stock r hones and desires of one v earth in our commonwealth abundantly of her treasures the husbandman, nor has stock and picduce of the remunerative as we co we look about us and b in other avocations of life better success, we are led that we may be rassing the and callings slike. The time has been wi farmer was content to plod beaten path of his ancestors means to improve old meth

cion and distrust, protes like the good old divine, introduction of farming mis said to have denound tion in no uncertain terms fan our grain, and it is but tion thus to interfere w prerogative and manufactu lves." But those days of ignorance have long since new era has dawned, and important of all industries, which all others are more o attention which its impo The agriculturists of torapid advancement in agr. and availing themselves of opportunity to advance the

The associations and sur ral life, when properly en

appreciated, can never be

avocations of the town. probably always will be to liscontent in every avocat merchant longs to be a farm told wealth from the bosom the lawyer would be a doct pills and powders win fan the bedside of suffering hun pen; the farmer would be s would be on the road to So the world moves on, an thus, in this hustling bus But we believe the life of to be more healthful and sa and be who has passed life ever feel that lasting love no matter how beautiful it will always feel swelling a love for the old country ho in life after the shadows ! do we find ourselves recall memories of the old cour hallowed by its many sac and in no other place will : the husbandman.

active, restless, and bustii we have to dea', and is beginning to see the broader view of life, and being up and doing if he other industries in life's making his influence felt by otherwise; and to some his justly entitled position he nation. But how ofte him, through the influence and the press, taking a directly opposition to his the want of a little study a the faculty of thinking, himseli! And we believe need of the American fart largest success in his cal influence fe.t among such a place in the affa importance of his calling a broader and more Taken as a whole men har the faliacy that no special ing was necessary for a f training of the mind, no

But it is not with the pr